



Glacier Visitor Guide

The official newspaper
of Glacier National Park

Summer 2014



Opening of the new Glacier Hotel (present day Lake McDonald Lodge) - photo by NPS Archives

A TRIP BACK IN TIME ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, THIS SUMMER

On June 14, 1914—a hundred years ago this summer—John and Olive Lewis welcomed a large crowd of friends, local citizens, and park visitors to the opening of their new “Glacier Hotel” on Lake McDonald. The Lewis’ hosted almost 300 guests that afternoon, treating them to a picnic lunch, music by the local Elks band, and an open invitation to view the newly-constructed hotel and grounds now known as the Lake McDonald Lodge. It was a day in the four-year-old park described by an enthusiastic local newspaper reporter as “perfect”.

Designed by Spokane architect Kirtland Cutter and built by local contractor B. B. Gilliland, the new hotel exhibited a Swiss chalet-inspired design. Log columns, lengthy balconies, and clipped gables defined the exterior while the hotel’s rustic interior exhibited massive cedar logs, a large stone fireplace and decorative details inspired by the neighboring forest environment. Mrs. Lewis, an active business partner to her husband, was credited with the finer details of the décor, including, as described by the reporter, the “massive and elegant” furniture “in perfect harmony with the rustic style.”

A photograph taken of the crowd at the hotel’s opening captured the day’s assembly; women outfitted in long skirts and wide-brimmed and feathered hats and men sporting suits and ties and a variety of fedoras, cowboy hats, and straw Panamas. The image offers us an opportunity to step back and imagine a visit to the Glacier National Park of the summer of 1914.

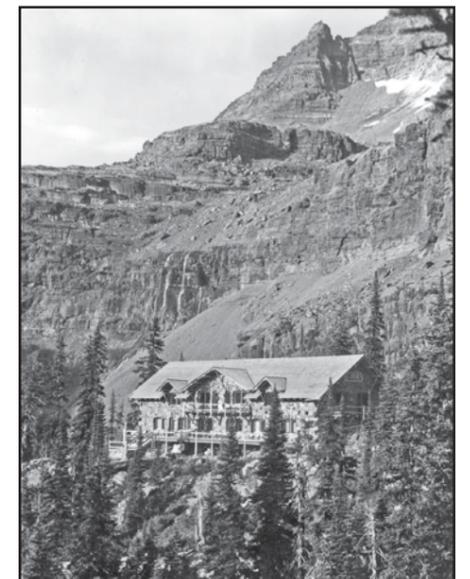
Most park visitors would have arrived at the park via the Great Northern Railway, although every year more tourists took on somewhat rudimentary roads to travel by private automobile. After disembarkation at the railway’s west and east side depots, horse-driven stages, early versions of the soon-to-be iconic red busses, and boat launches conveyed visitors to the first-night accommodations of their choosing. The options of the day, other than Lewis’ establishment, included a number of small private cabin-camps around Lake McDonald, the big Great Northern Railway’s hotel at East Glacier, or its chalets and tent or

“teepee” camps nestled in the park’s backcountry and along east side lakes. Those arriving by private vehicle or by horseback with camping equipment were also welcome to locate a campsite for themselves.

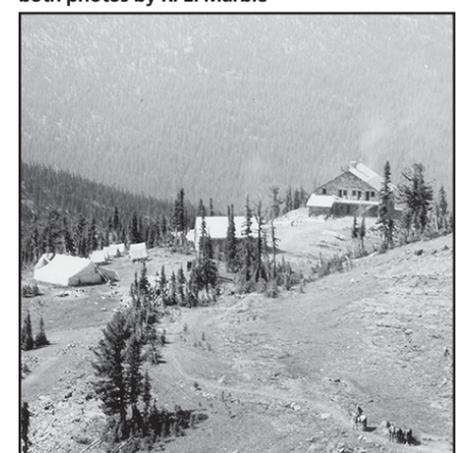
Those taking on a foray into the park’s backcountry likely had pre-booked horses and gear and, perhaps, an experienced guide to escort them to some of the popular destinations of the day. (Remember—the completion of the Going-to-the-Sun Road was twenty years in the future.) The railway’s promotional literature often highlighted Avalanche Basin, Sperry Glacier, Blackfoot Glacier, and Red Eagle and Iceberg Lakes. Guidance to park visitors suggested packing gear for almost every contingency—warm woolen outerwear, underwear and socks, a waterproof coat, sturdy boots with hobnails, and, if needed, divided riding skirts. Excursions into the park’s backcountry afoot or on horseback were measured in days and not hours.

A few lucky park visitors of 1914 enjoyed the Great Northern’s new chalet camp just below Sperry Glacier. The large stone dormitory, situated next to the year-old dining hall, accommodated seventy-five guests. (Its sister chalet, under construction at Granite Park, would provide additional backcountry lodging for visitors). Built from native stone and designed by architect Samuel L. Bartlett, Sperry Chalet presented an inviting (albeit rustic) oasis to saddle-weary trail riders traveling over the popular route between Lake McDonald and St. Mary’s Lake. One contemporary traveler wrote that although the customary climb from the site up to the glacier was daunting, it “appealed strongly to [those] who were beginning to have a seated distaste for saddles.”

Although modern-day visitors arrive in air-conditioned cars and wear shorts, light hikers, and ball caps, it is easy to contemplate ourselves in the Glacier of that summer a hundred years ago. Take a moment to sit along one of the park’s lakeshores or find a quiet corner in one of the historic lodges and imagine the visitors of a century ago contemplating many of the same sights and scenery we see today.



Glacier’s remaining backcountry chalets are also celebrating their centennials this summer. (above) - Sperry Chalet, ca 1914 (below) - Granite Park Chalet, ca 1915 both photos by R. E. Marble



GLACIER IS ON FACEBOOK, TWITTER, INSTAGRAM AND YOUTUBE FOLLOW US ONLINE

 www.facebook.com/GlacierNPS

 twitter.com/GlacierNPS

 instagram.com/glaciernps

 www.youtube.com/user/GlacierNPS

When we think back on what Glacier was like one hundred year ago, it’s hard to imagine the changes the world has seen since then. Communication that took days and weeks back then are instantaneous today. For most people sitting for a photograph was a rare event and it became a treasured possession. Today “selfies” are just bit of ephemera of our lives and we share them and forget them quickly. Imagine telling someone back at the Lake McDonald Lodge opening in 1914 that some day they could share their daily events, live, with someone on the other side of the world, on a device the size of a pack of cards. How

could they even fathom what that would be like? Many of us are old enough to remember Dick Tracy and his futuristic watch communicator, and yet that’s the hot new gadget this year...a mobile device that you wear like a watch. Engaging with new technology just for the sake of it isn’t important, but striving to communicate with new generations and using the methods they use is. That’s why Glacier is embracing different social media platforms to keep people connected to this incredible resource. Follow us and we will take this journey together.

This publication is made possible by the Glacier National Park Conservancy
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Glacier National Park
CONSERVANCY

WHERE TO FIND PARK INFORMATION

VISITOR CENTER HOURS

Apgar Visitor Center

May 17 - June 13 9:00am to 4:30pm
 June 14 - Sept. 1 8:00am to 6:00pm
 Sept. 2 - Oct. 5 8:00am to 5:00pm

St. Mary Visitor Center

May 24 - June 28 8:00am to 5:00pm
 June 29 - August 16 8:00am to 7:00pm
 August 17 - Oct. 5 8:00am to 5:00pm

Logan Pass Visitor Center

Road Opening - Sept. 1 9:00am to 7:00pm
 Sept. 2 - Sept. 21 9:30am to 4:00pm

Many Glacier Ranger Station

May 25 - Sept. 19 7:00am to 4:30pm

Two Medicine Ranger Station

May 25 - Sept. 19 7:00am to 4:30pm

ENTRANCE FEES

Single Vehicle Pass \$25.00
 Valid for 7 days.
 Single Person Entry \$12.00
 By foot, bicycle, or motorcycle for 7 days.
 Glacier National Park Pass \$35.00
 Valid for one year from month of purchase.

America the Beautiful

The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass Series

Annual Pass \$80.00
 Senior Pass \$10.00
 (62 and over, U.S. Citizens and residents)
 Access Pass Free
 (permanently disabled U.S. Citizens and residents)
 Active Military Pass Free

Special fees are charged for commercial tour vehicles. Waterton Lakes National Park has separate entrance fees.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS

It is your responsibility to know and respect park regulations. Violations are punishable by fines up to \$500.00 and/or six months in jail. Park regulations are strictly enforced.

- Pets must be on a leash, and are not permitted on trails or off maintained roadways.
- Feeding or disturbing any wildlife is prohibited.
- It is illegal to remove any natural or cultural features including plants, rocks, mushrooms, artifacts, driftwood, or antlers.
- Open containers of alcohol in a motor vehicle are prohibited.
- All food and utensils must be properly stored to protect wildlife.
- Hunting, and recreational use of firearms, is not allowed in Glacier.
- The park stream fishing season is from the third Saturday in May through November 30. Obtain a copy of Glacier's current Fishing Regulations prior to fishing.
- Park rangers strictly enforce park speed limits by radar and randomly conduct DUI sobriety checkpoints throughout the park.

FIREARMS LEGAL OR NOT?

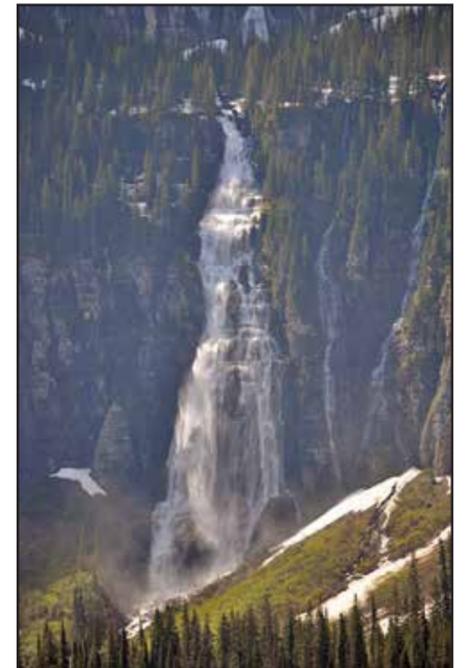
The possession of loaded firearms is legal in national parks. People can openly carry legal handguns, rifles, shotguns and other firearms and concealed guns if allowed under state statutes and permits. Firearms are prohibited in federal facilities. Check with the state of Montana for specifics at: <https://doj.mt.gov/enforcement/concealed-weapons/>

The federal law does not change existing laws and regulations that prohibit the use of firearms in national parks. Hunting is illegal and target practice is also banned.

It is important to note that no single deterrent is 100% effective to fend off threatening and attacking bears but, compared to all others, including firearms, the proper use of bear spray has proven to be the best method for preventing injury to the person and animal.



Scenic Cruise on Two Medicine Lake - Photo by Bill Hayden



Bird Woman Falls - Photo by Bill Hayden

BACKCOUNTRY PERMITS

Glacier has over 700 miles of trails and an extensive system of backcountry campgrounds. With a little planning, an overnight in Glacier's wilds can be a highlight of any trip to the park. Bookstores in park visitor centers offer many good hiking guides and maps, and staff at the parks several backcountry permit centers are available to assist in trip planning. One important requirement is a backcountry permit. Permits cost \$5 per person per night and are issued no more than 24 hours in advance. Permit issuing stations are located at:

Apgar Backcountry Permit Center

May 1 - Sept. 28.....7:00am to 4:30pm
 Sept. 29 - Oct. 31.....8:00am to 4:00pm

St. Mary Visitor Center

May 25 - Sept. 19.....7:00am to 4:30pm

Many Glacier Ranger Station

May 25 - Sept. 19.....7:00am to 4:30pm

Two Medicine Ranger Station

May 25 - Sept. 19.....7:00am to 4:30pm

Polebridge Entrance Station

May 25 - Sept. 6.....9:00am to 4:30pm

Some stations may be closed for lunch hour. Visitors entering the backcountry at Goat Haunt or Chief Mountain trailheads may obtain their permit at the Waterton Visitor Centre (credit cards only).



White-tailed Deer - Photo by Bill Hayden

PETS IN THE PARK

Pets are allowed in developed areas, frontcountry campsites and picnic areas, along roads, and in boats on lakes where motorized watercraft are permitted. Pets must be on a leash no longer than six feet, under physical restraint or caged at all times, including while in open-bed pickup trucks. Pets are not to be left tied to an object when unattended. Pet owners must pick up after their pets and dispose of waste in a trash receptacle. Owners must not allow a pet to make noise that is unreasonable.

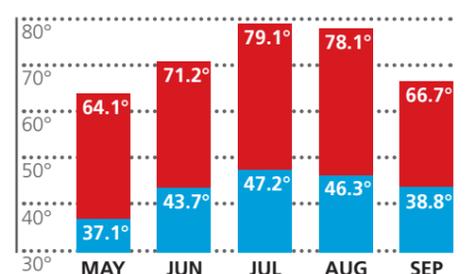


Enjoying the breeze - Photo by Bill Hayden

WHAT'S THE WEATHER

Glacier's summer weather is as varied as its landscape. The western valleys generally receive the most rainfall, but daytime temperatures can exceed 90 degrees F. It is frequently 10 to 15 degrees cooler at higher elevations, like Logan Pass. Strong winds and sunny days often predominate on the east side of the park. Overnight lows throughout the park can drop to near 20 degrees F, and snow can fall any time. The chart below reflects **average** temperature readings obtained over a 30 year period at West Glacier, on the west side of the park. Temperatures on the east side of the park tend to be slightly lower, as those locations are higher in elevation.

Average High and Low



CAMPGROUNDS IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Camping is permitted only in designated campgrounds. Campgrounds, except Fish Creek and St. Mary, are available on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Utility hookups are not provided.

Reservations and Group Sites

Visitors may make advanced reservations for sites at the Fish Creek and St. Mary campgrounds, the two group sites at St. Mary, and at five of the ten group campsites

at Apgar. Regular sites are \$23 per night, group sites are \$53 for the first 9 campers and \$5 per person each additional camper up to the site limit of 24. Reservations may be made through the National Park Service Reservation Service. Contact www.recreation.gov or call 1-877-444-6777.

There are five group sites at Apgar and one each at Many Glacier and Two Medicine that are operated on a "first-come first-served"

basis. These non-reservable group sites are \$50.00 for the first 9 campers and \$5 per person each additional camper up to the site limit of 24.

Hiker-Biker Campsites

Campsites for bicyclists and hikers are shared sites holding up to eight people. The fee is \$5.00 per person. The hiker-biker site at St. Mary is \$8.00 for the first person, and \$5.00 for each additional person.

Campfires

Campfires are permitted only in designated campgrounds and picnic areas where grates are provided. Collecting firewood is prohibited except along the Inside North Fork Road from Dutch Creek to Kintla Lake and along the Bowman Lake Road. Only dead and down wood may be collected.

Apgar	May 2 to Oct. 12	\$20.00	192 Sites	The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 40'. Primitive camping Oct. 13 to Oct. 31.	Dump Station	Hiker Biker	Flush Toilets
Avalanche	June 20 to Sept. 7	\$20.00	86 Sites	The largest 50 sites have a maximum parking space of 26'.		Hiker Biker	Flush Toilets
Bowman Lake	May 22 to Sept. 14	\$15.00	48 Sites	Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, weather permitting.			Pit Toilets
Cut Bank	June 6 to Sept. 28	\$10.00	14 Sites	Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping only.			Pit Toilets
Fish Creek <i>Reservations accepted for the entire season</i>	June 1 to Aug. 31	\$23.00	178 Sites	The largest 18 sites have a maximum parking space of 35'. 62 additional sites will accommodate up to 27'.	Dump Station	Hiker Biker	Flush Toilets
Kintla Lake	June 13 to Sept. 14	\$15.00	13 Sites	Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping Sept. 15 until October 31, weather permitting.			Pit Toilets
Logging Creek	July 1 to Sept. 21	\$10.00	7 Sites	Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping only.			Pit Toilets
Many Glacier	May 23 to Sept. 28	\$20.00	109 Sites	The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 35'. Primitive camping Sept. 29 to Oct. 31, weather permitting.	Dump Station	Hiker Biker	Flush Toilets
Quartz Creek	July 1 to Oct. 30	\$10.00	7 Sites	Accessible only by dirt road, large units not recommended. Primitive camping only.			Pit Toilets
Rising Sun	June 20 to Sept. 14	\$20.00	83 Sites	The largest 10 sites have a maximum parking space of 25'.	Dump Station	Hiker Biker	Flush Toilets
Sprague Creek	May 9 to Sept. 14	\$20.00	25 Sites	No towed units Some sites have a maximum parking space of 21'.			Flush Toilets
St. Mary <i>Reservations accepted June 1 through September 1</i>	May 23 to Sept. 21	\$23.00	148 Sites	The largest 25 sites have a maximum parking space of 35'. Primitive camping Sept. 22 to Oct. 31.	Dump Station	Hiker Biker	Flush Toilets
Two Medicine	May 23 to Sept. 28	\$20.00	99 Sites	The largest 13 sites have a maximum parking space of 32'. Primitive camping Sept. 29 to Oct. 31, weather permitting.	Dump Station	Hiker Biker	Flush Toilets

OFF THE BEATEN PATH DISCOVER THE LESSER VISITED PARTS OF GLACIER

Many Glacier

This area in the northeastern corner of the park is often referred to as the heart of Glacier. Boat rides, horseback riding, and great hiking are all found here. Three excellent all-day hikes are the Iceberg Lake, Cracker Lake, and Grinnell Glacier trails. Roughly 10-12 miles round-trip, these moderately strenuous hikes bring visitors to unmatched subalpine scenery.

For shorter hikes, Grinnell Lake, Red Rock Falls, and the Swiftcurrent Nature Trail are good choices. Guided boat trips and horseback riding are also available.

Two Medicine

Most visitors miss Two Medicine. Those who find it, are rewarded with some of the best scenic hiking to be found. Trails to Scenic Point, Cobalt Lake, Aster Park, and Old Man Lake are all excellent. Guided boat trips on Two Medicine Lake make No Name Lake, Upper Two Medicine Lake, and Twin Falls easy family trips.

Don't miss Running Eagle Falls. Site of a wheelchair-accessible nature trail, this area highlights Native American use of plants, and the spiritual importance of this site to the neighboring Blackfeet Tribe.

The North Fork

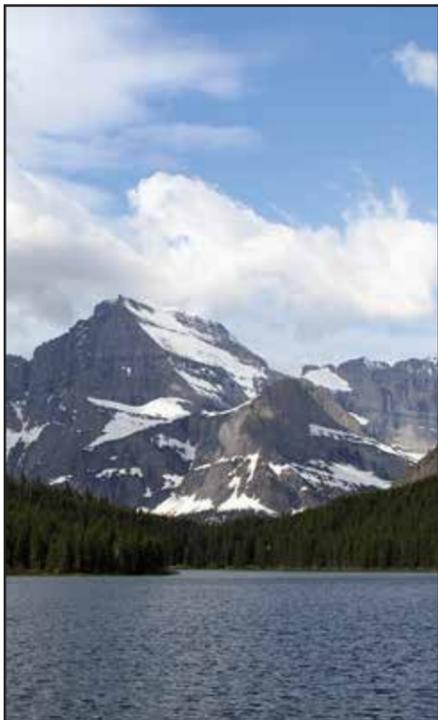
If you have a high clearance vehicle you might enjoy a trip to the northwest corner of Glacier, but expect rough and dusty roads. The Inside North Fork Road has several narrow sections that make passing oncoming traffic a challenge. Allow all day for the drive to beautiful Kintla and Bowman Lakes. The Bowman and Kintla Lakes campgrounds are north of the Polebridge Ranger Station and two small primitive campgrounds are south of the ranger station at Logging and Quartz Creeks. The only services in this area are offered outside the park in Polebridge.

GETTING STARTED HIKING

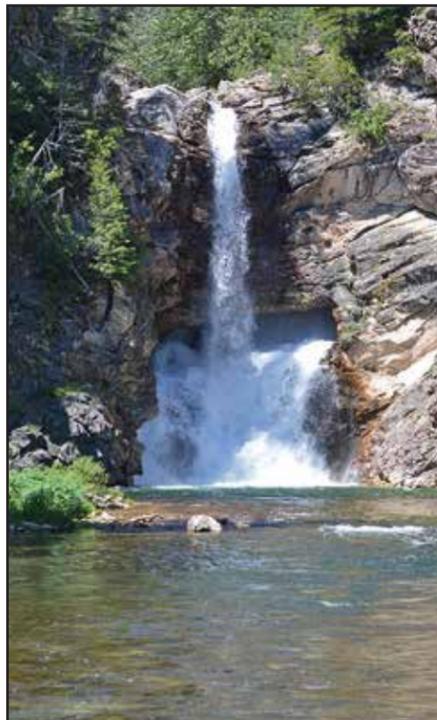
Glacier is a hiker's paradise. Over 700 miles of trails lead visitors through some of the most spectacular and wild country in the Rockies. Multi-day trips make for lifetime memories, but so can a shorter hike. Just pick a trail and hike for as short, or long, as you like. Many impressive destinations are just a mile or so off the road. It's always a good idea to let someone know where you are going and when you plan to return. Read all the information in this paper about hiking in bear country and be prepared with food, water, extra clothing, and bear spray. Even a short hike needs a bit of extra planning and precautions.

A great way to get started walking Glacier's trails is to pick up a hiking guide or map. The visitor centers sell many excellent publications and rangers can provide you with trail maps and lots of good advice. Know your limitations and don't plan more than you can safely do.

Three of the park's nature trails are wheelchair accessible. They are the Trail of the Cedars, at Avalanche Creek, the Running Eagle Falls trail in the Two Medicine Valley, and a portion of the Swiftcurrent Nature Trail at Many Glacier. Native American culture is the focus of the Running Eagle Falls Nature Trail. Traditional uses of medicinal plants are explained against the backdrop of the story of Pitamakan (Running Eagle), an important Blackfeet woman warrior. Towering cedar trees along the Trail of the Cedars Nature Trail dwarf visitors and create a cool environment filled with shade-loving ferns. Finally, the Swiftcurrent Nature Trail blends Glacier's geologic past with its human history. The dramatic views of the glacially carved slopes towering above the Many Glacier Hotel are the classic images of Glacier National Park for thousands of former visitors.



Mt. Gould - Photo by Jonathan Riner



Running Eagle Falls - NPS Photo



Bowman Lake - Photo by Bill Hayden

DRIVING AND BIKING ON THE GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD

Driving

A drive across the park on the Going-to-the-Sun Road is a highlight of any visit. This 50-mile road combines both history and unparalleled scenery. While portions of the road remain open year-round, the higher sections only open after winter snows are plowed. Ongoing road rehabilitation work may cause delays of no more than 40 minutes total. Please allow additional driving time.

When driving the road please remember to keep an eye out for wildlife. Animals frequently dart out into the road. Also, for some people driving the road this will be their first experience with steep mountainous terrain. They may be going slow and might stray into the oncoming lane. Please remain alert. If you find that several cars have backed up behind you, pull over in one of the many scenic turn-

outs provided and enjoy the views, while the other cars pass. Mornings and evenings have the best lighting for photos. In mid-day the road is often crowded and parking at destinations (like Logan Pass and St. Mary Falls) may be full. Plan your day accordingly.

Vehicle Size Restrictions

Length and width restrictions are in effect on the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Vehicles, and vehicle combinations, longer than 21 feet (including bumpers) or wider than 8 feet (including mirrors), are prohibited between Avalanche Campground and Rising Sun. Vehicles over 10 feet in height may have difficulty driving west from Logan Pass, due to rock overhangs. Stock trucks and trailers may access Packers Roost and Siyeh Bend.

Bicycling

Bicyclists must comply with all traffic regulations and must ride under control at all times. Keep to the right side of the road, ride in single file, and pull over if there are four or more vehicles behind you. During periods of low visibility or between sunset and sunrise, a white light or reflector visible from a distance of at least 500 feet in front and a red light or reflector visible from at least 200 feet to the rear must be exhibited on the operator or bicycle. The more visible you are, the safer you will be! Bicycles are prohibited on trails except the Apgar and Fish Creek Bike Paths, and the Flathead Ranger Station trail. Watch for falling rocks, drainage grates, and debris. You may encounter gravel surfaces in construction areas. Helmets are recommended.

Bicycling Restrictions

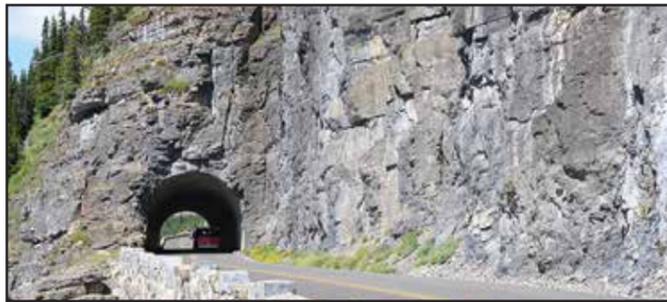
From June 15 through Labor Day, the following sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road are closed to bicycle use between 11:00am and 4:00pm:

- Eastbound and westbound from the Apgar turnoff to Sprague Creek Campground.
- Eastbound (up hill) from Logan Creek to Logan Pass.

Allow 45 minutes to ride from Sprague Creek to Logan Creek and three hours from Logan Creek to Logan Pass. Roads are narrow; please ride safely.



Scenic turnouts are found all along the road- Photo by Bill Hayden



Going-to-the-Sun Road East Tunnel - Photo by Ray Radigan



Along the Garden Wall - Photo by Bill Hayden

GLACIER'S SHUTTLE SYSTEM PARK THE CAR AND SEE THE PARK!

Glacier's free shuttle service provides access for visitors to visitor centers, trailheads, campgrounds, and lodges along the Going-to-the-Sun Road. This year the shuttle service starts July 1 and runs through September 7.

The Apgar Visitor Center is the shuttle hub on the west side of the park. Shuttles providing service to all west side locations depart at 9:00am and run about every 15-30 minutes until 7:00pm, when the last shuttle leaves Logan Pass.

Prior to 9:00am there is limited service to some spots on the west side.

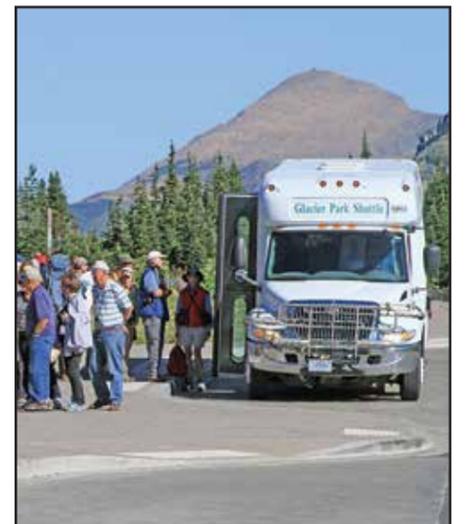
- At 7:00am and 7:18am there are express trips from the Apgar Visitor Center straight to Logan Pass, without intermediate stops, and then continuing on to St. Mary making all regularly scheduled stops.
- At 7:36am an express shuttle departs the Apgar Visitor Center straight to Logan Pass, where a connection can be made to the St. Mary Shuttle.
- At 7:56am shuttles begin service about every 15-30 minutes from the Apgar Visitor Center, with stops at the Avalanche Creek, The Loop and Logan Pass Shuttle Stops.

There is no shuttle service to Apgar Village, Apgar Campground, Sprague Creek, or Lake McDonald Lodge prior to the 9:00am departure from the Apgar Visitor Center.

Due to heavy demand, only limited seating may be available for passengers waiting at The Loop. At a minimum, two seats will be available on all shuttles arriving at The Loop.

The St. Mary Visitor Center is the transit hub for the east side. East side shuttles begin service at the visitor center starting at 7:00am and depart every 40 to 60 minutes. The last shuttles of the day leave Logan Pass at 7:00pm. Refer to the map on the opposite page for transit stop locations.

You will need to transfer one, or possibly, two times to travel from one end of the Going-to-the-Sun Road to the other. Transfer points are located at Avalanche Creek and Logan Pass. Signs on the shuttles indicate their destinations. Information at the Apgar Visitor Center and St. Mary Visitor Center will aid with trip planning and questions.



Shuttle at Logan Pass - Photo by Ray Radigan



Logan Pass at mid-day - Photo by Ray Radigan

WHAT'S HAPPENING THIS SUMMER WITH ROAD CONSTRUCTION

While the exact date for the full opening of the upper section of the Going-to-the-Sun Road is dependent on weather and plowing progress, it will not open any earlier than Friday, June 20 at 7:00am.

For the majority of the 2014 summer season, between Friday, June 20 and Monday, September 22 at 7:00am, travelers should expect construction activities between Siyeh Bend

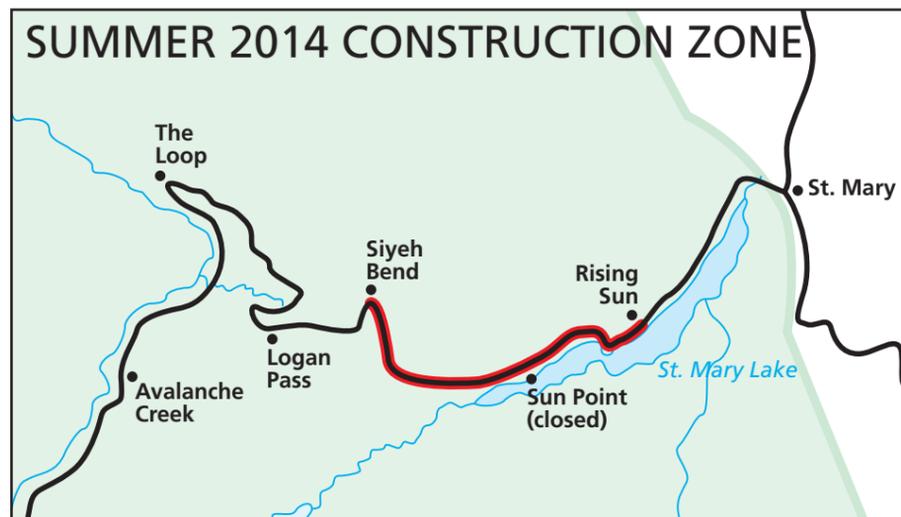
and Rising Sun (9 miles) with a one-directional delay of 30 minutes or less. This season, unlike past years, construction related nighttime delays are not anticipated.

Beginning 7:00am Monday, September 22, the road will be closed to vehicular traffic between Logan Pass and a point near the St. Mary Campground to facilitate accelerated construction on the east side.

Sun Point is closed to all visitor traffic including picnicking, transit, restroom use and hiking. Prior to the road fully opening for vehicle traffic and during the fall accelerated construction period after September 22, hiker and bicycle travel will be restricted in construction areas while construction is underway. Advance signing will be posted to advise visitors of restrictions and any hazardous conditions.



Rose Creek Bridge - Photo by Jack Gordon



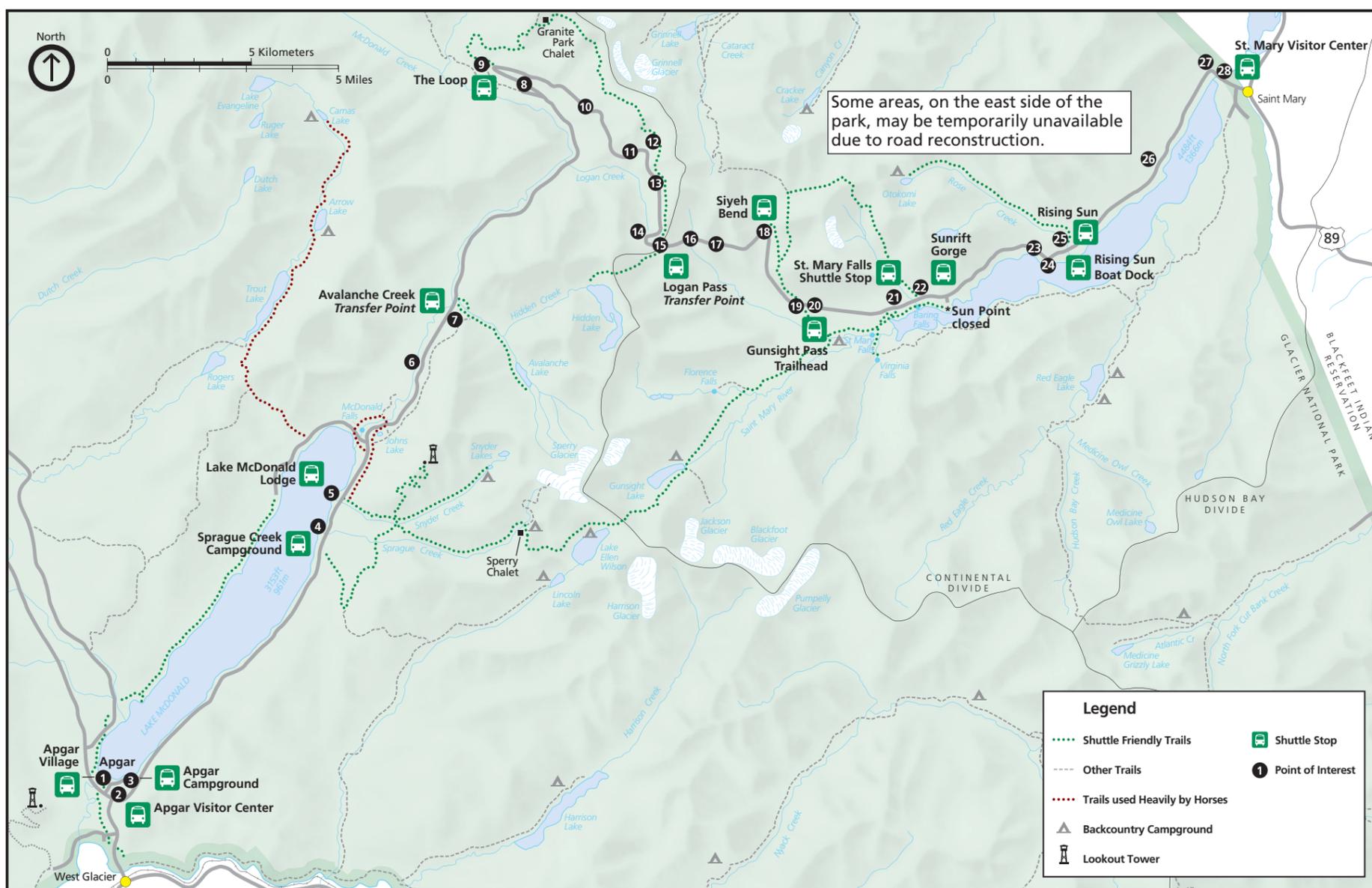
TRAFFIC & PARKING

During the summer many of the parking areas throughout the park will fill to capacity early in the day. This is especially true for Logan Pass, St. Mary Falls Trailhead, Avalanche Creek, Sunrift Gorge, and several other locations along the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Expect the Logan Pass parking lot to fill around 10:30am most mornings and remain full until mid-afternoon. The Avalanche Creek parking area and the small parking spots near St. Mary Falls and Sunrift Gorge fill everyday.

Many of the most popular locations are serviced by the Going-to-the-Sun Road Shuttle System. With a bit of pre-planning you will be able to visit these area without the hassle of finding a place to park your car.

POINTS OF INTEREST AND SHUTTLE STOPS ALONG THE GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD



McDonald Creek Overlook - Photo by Bill Hayden

1 Apgar Village

Lodges, gift shops, and food service make Apgar the hub of activity on the west side.

2 Apgar Visitor Center

The Apgar Visitor Center offers visitor information services and serves as the shuttle hub for the west side of the park.

3 Apgar Campground

Apgar is the largest campground in the park and makes a great base camp for explorations of the west side of Glacier.

4 Sprague Creek Campground

Get here early to obtain one of the sites right on the water. No towed units are permitted, making this a favorite of tent campers.

5 Lake McDonald Lodge

On the shores of Lake McDonald, the lodge is reminiscent of a Swiss chalet with a hunting lodge atmosphere. Boat tours and horseback rides depart from here.

6 McDonald Creek Overlook

McDonald Creek looks placid and calm for most of the summer, but early season visitors see a thundering torrent carrying trees and boulders.

7 Avalanche Creek

Explore the dense cedar-hemlock forest on the Trail of the Cedars Nature Trail, a hike to Avalanche Lake, a picnic, or by camping at one of the most popular sites in the park.

8 West Tunnel

As you drive through the West Tunnel, imagine the time and manpower it took to bore through 192 feet of mountain using 1926 technology.



Weeping Wall - Photo by David Restivo

9 The Loop

This only switchback on the Going-to-the-Sun Road affords a scenic view of Heavens Peak and an up-close look at the aftermath of the Trapper Fire of 2003. A strenuous, 4-mile hike to Granite Park Chalet begins here.

10 Bird Woman Falls Overlook

Across the valley, Bird Woman Falls cascades 492 feet from the slopes of Mt. Oberlin.

11 Weeping Wall

Roll up your windows as you pass the Weeping Wall. A gushing waterfall in spring, the flow reduces to a mere trickle in late summer.

12 Big Bend

One of the most spectacular views from the Going-to-the-Sun Road is at Big Bend. As its name suggests, this big bend in the road provides enough room to park and take in the views of Mt. Canon, Mt. Oberlin, Heavens Peak, and the Weeping Wall.

13 Triple Arches

This architectural and engineering marvel is best seen by eastbound travelers on the road.

14 Oberlin Bend

Oberlin Bend is just west of Logan Pass below cascading waterfalls of Mt. Oberlin. A short boardwalk offers views of hanging valleys and the Going-to-the-Sun Road as it winds across the landscape below the Garden Wall. Don't be surprised if you see mountain goats.

15 Logan Pass

Logan Pass sits on the Continental Divide at 6,646 feet. Alpine meadows filled with wildflowers carpet the hillsides. Mountain goats and marmots are frequently seen along with the occasional grizzly bear. The popular Hidden Lake and Highline trails begin here.



Jackson Glacier Overlook - Photo by David Restivo

16 Lunch Creek

Surrounded by carpets of wildflowers in the summer, Lunch Creek flows down a natural rock staircase from the striking backdrop of Pollack Mountain.

17 East Tunnel

The East Side Tunnel was one of the most difficult challenges on the Going-to-the-Sun Road. This 408-foot tunnel through Piegan Mountain often has waterfalls cascading down the portal.

18 Siyeh Bend

Located at a prominent bend on the Going-to-the-Sun Road, the Siyeh Bend Shuttle Stop marks the transition between the higher elevation sub-alpine vegetation and the forests of the east side. Several day hikes begin here.

19 Jackson Glacier Overlook

Stop here for the best view of a glacier from anywhere on the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

20 Gunsight Pass Trailhead

Backpackers or physically-fit day hikers up for an all-day, strenuous adventure can ascend to the Continental Divide and gain access to subalpine lakes, the historic Sperry Chalet, and many unparalleled mountainous vistas.

21 St. Mary Falls Shuttle Stop

This stop accesses one of the most popular hikes in the park. The hike offers a short stroll down to the valley floor, crossing the stream below the roaring St. Mary Falls.

22 Sunrift Gorge

A spectacular view of a water-carved gorge is just a short 75 foot walk. Look for dippers in the creek. These chunky, slate-grey birds are often sighted along rushing streams, foraging for aquatic insects.



Two Dog Flats - Photo by David Restivo

23 Wild Goose Island

This is one of the most frequently photographed spots in the park. Tiny Wild Goose Island offers a striking counter-point to the majestic peaks in the background.

24 Golden Staircase

This large pullout along Saint Mary Lake offers views of Saint Mary Lake as well as an opportunity to marvel at the skill of the builders of the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

25 Rising Sun

The prairies meet the mountains at Rising Sun where spectacular sunrises sparkle across the surface of St. Mary Lake. Guided boat tours allow visitors to experience towering mountain peaks, from a perspective not available on the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

26 Two Dog Flats

This native grassland community provides habitat for a number of species. Hawks prey on small mammals while songbirds forage for seeds and insects. Two Dog Flats supplies winter range for a large elk population.

27 St. Mary Campground

St. Mary campground is the largest campground on the east side of Glacier National Park, and is conveniently located approximately one half mile from the St. Mary Visitor Center.

28 St. Mary Visitor Center

The St. Mary Visitor Center includes an information desk, backcountry permits, an auditorium with park films shown throughout the day, exhibits, on-site interpretive programs, the east side shuttle hub, and a Glacier National Park Conservancy store.

HIKING IN BEAR COUNTRY

Don't Surprise Bears!

Bears will usually move out of the way if they hear people approaching, so make noise. Most bells are not enough. Calling out and clapping hands loudly at regular intervals are better ways to make your presence known. Hiking quietly endangers you, the bear, and other hikers.

A bear constantly surprised by quiet hikers may become habituated to close human contact and less likely to avoid people. Don't be tempted to approach or get too close to these bears. Stay, at least, 100 yards from bears.

Don't Make Assumptions!

You can't predict when and where bears might be encountered along a trail. People

may assume they don't need to make noise on a well-used trail, but some of the most frequently used trails in the park are surrounded by excellent bear habitat. People have been charged and injured by bears fleeing from silent hikers who unwittingly surprised a bear, so make noise! Even if other hikers haven't seen bears along a trail section recently, don't assume that bears aren't there.

Don't assume a bear's hearing is any better than your own. Some trail conditions make it hard for bears to see, hear, or smell approaching hikers. Be particularly careful by streams, hiking into the wind, or in dense vegetation. A blind corner or a rise in the trail also requires special attention.

Don't Approach Bears!

Bears spend a lot of time eating, so be extra cautious when passing through obvious feeding areas like berry patches, cow parsnip thickets, or fields of glacier lilies. Take the time to learn what these foods look like.

Keep children close by. Hike in groups and avoid hiking early in the morning, late in the day, or after dark.

Never intentionally get close to a bear. Individual bears have their own personal space requirements, which vary depending on their mood. Each will react differently and its behavior can't be predicted. All bears are dangerous and should be respected equally.

IF YOU ENCOUNTER A BEAR

What Do I Do if I Run Into a Bear?

A commonly asked question is, "What do I do if I encounter a bear?" There is no easy answer. Like people, bears react differently to each situation. The best thing you can do is to make sure you have read all the suggestions for hiking and camping in bear country and follow them. Avoid encounters by being alert and making noise.

Bears may appear tolerant of people and then attack without warning. A bear's body language can help determine its mood. In general, bears show agitation by swaying their heads, huffing, and clacking their teeth. Lowered head and laid-back ears also indicate aggression. Bears may stand on their hind legs or approach to get a better view, but these actions are not necessarily signs of aggression. The bear may not have identified you as a person and is unable to smell or hear you from a distance.

Bear Attacks

The vast majority of bear attacks have occurred because people have surprised a bear. In this type of situation the bear may attack as a defensive maneuver.

In rare cases, bears have attacked at night or after stalking people. These types of attacks are very serious because it may mean the bear is looking at you as prey.

If you are attacked at night or if you feel you have been stalked and attacked as prey, try to escape. If you cannot escape or if the bear follows, use bear spray, or shout and try to intimidate the bear with a branch or rock. Do whatever it takes to let the bear know you are not easy prey.

If You Surprise a Bear

- Stop and assess the situation. Is it a black bear or grizzly bear? Does it have cubs? Is it aware of your presence?
- If the bear appears unconcerned or unaware of your presence, quietly leave the area. Do not run! Back away slowly, but stop if it seems to agitate the bear.
- If the bear approaches or charges you, stop. Stand your ground. Speak to it in a calm voice.
- If it's a grizzly and is about to make contact, play dead. Lie on the ground on your stomach and cover your neck with your hands.
- If a bear attacks use bear spray!
- Most attacks end quickly. Do not move until the bear has left the area.
- If it's a black bear fight back. Defensive attacks by black bears are very rare.

ROADSIDE BEARS

It's exciting to see bears up close, but we must act responsibly to keep them wild and healthy. If you see a bear along the road, please do not stop. Stopping and watching roadside bears will likely start a "bear jam" as other motorists follow your lead. "Bear jams" are hazardous to both people and bears as visibility is reduced and bears may feel threatened by the congestion. Roadside bears quickly become habituated to vehicles and people, increasing their chances of being hit by motor vehicles. Habituated bears may learn that it is acceptable to frequent campgrounds or picnic areas, where they may gain access to human food. When a bear obtains human food, a very dangerous situation is created that may lead to human injury and the bear's death. Please resist the temptation to stop and get close to roadside bears – put bears first at Glacier National Park.



Don't help teach bears bad habits. Never leave gear unattended. - Photo by Terry Dossey

CAMPING AND BEARS

Odors attract bears. Our campground and developed areas can remain "unattractive" to bears if each visitor manages food and trash properly. Regulations require that all edibles (including pet food), food containers (empty or not), and cookware (clean or not) be stored in a hard-sided vehicle or food locker when not in use, day or night.

- Keep a clean camp! Improperly stored or unattended food will likely result in confiscation of items and/or issuance of a Violation Notice.
- Inspect campsites for bear sign and for careless campers nearby. Notify a park ranger of any potential problems that you may notice.
- Place all trash in bear proof containers.
- Pets, especially dogs, must be kept under physical restraint.
- Report all bear sightings to the nearest ranger immediately.



Brown colored black bear - NPS Photo

A FED BEAR, IS A DEAD BEAR! PLEASE ENSURE THAT ALL FOOD AND GARBAGE ARE STORED OUT OF REACH OF BEARS AT ALL TIMES.

WHAT KIND OF BEAR IS THAT, GRIZZLY OR BLACK?



Grizzly bears often have a dished-in face and a large hump of heavy muscle above the shoulders. Their claws are about 4 inches (10 cm) long.

Grizzly Bears range from blond to nearly black, sometimes with silver-tipped guard hairs that give them a "grizzled" appearance.



Black bears have a facial profile that is straighter from tip of nose to ears, than the grizzly and lack the dished-in look that grizzlies have. They also lack the shoulder hump of a grizzly and have shorter claws, generally around 1½ inches (4 cm) long.

Color is not a reliable indicator of species. Contrary to their name black bears also come in brown, cinnamon, and blond.

CARRY BEAR SPRAY AND KNOW HOW TO USE IT

This aerosol pepper derivative triggers temporarily incapacitating discomfort in bears. It is a non-toxic and non-lethal means of deterring aggressive bears. Bear spray has proven to be effective for fending off threatening and attacking bears, and for preventing injury to the person and the animal involved.

Bear spray is intended to be sprayed towards an oncoming bear in an expanding cloud. It does not have to be aimed at the bear's face and can be fired from the hip. Be sure to remove the zip-tie securing the safety clip before heading out on the trail. Bear spray is not intended to act as a repellent. Do not spray gear or your camp with bear spray. Under no circumstances should bear spray create a false sense of security or serve as a substitute for standard safety precautions in bear country. Environmental factors, including strong wind and heavy rain, can reduce the effectiveness of bear spray.

Canadian Customs will allow the importation of bear spray into Canada, as long as it's labeled for use on bears rather than "animals."

Before leaving the Park, inquire at any of the Glacier National Park Lodges locations about dropping off your used or unused bear spray. The bear spray canisters will be returned to the manufacturer and recycled responsibly. Remember, you can't take it on the airplane!



McDonald Creek - NPS Photo

WATER HAZARDS & DROWNING

People are often surprised to find out that drowning is a major cause of fatalities in Glacier. Please use extreme caution near water. Swift, cold glacial streams and rivers, moss-covered rocks, and slippery logs all present dangers. Children, photographers, boaters, rafters, swimmers, and fishermen have fallen victim to these rapid, frigid streams and deep glacial lakes. Avoid wading in or fording swift streams. Never walk, play, or climb on slippery rocks and logs, especially around waterfalls. When boating, don't stand up or lean over the side, and always wear a life jacket.

Sudden immersion in cold water (below 80° F) may trigger the "mammalian diving reflex." This reflex restricts blood from outlying areas of the body and routes it to vital organs like the heart, lungs, and brain. The colder the water, the younger the victim, and the quicker the rescue, the better the chance for survival. Some cold-water drowning victims have survived with no brain damage after being submerged for over 30 minutes.

Drowning Revival Procedure:

- Retrieve victim from water without endangering yourself.
- Prevent further body heat loss, but do not rewarm.
- Near-drowning victims may look dead. Don't let this stop you from trying to revive them! If there is no pulse, start CPR regardless of the duration of submersion.
- Delayed symptoms may occur within 24 hours. Victims must be evaluated by a physician.

OTHER SAFETY CONCERNS TO BE AWARE OF

Wildlife Hazards

Glacier provides a wonderful opportunity to view animals in their natural setting. Along with this opportunity comes a special obligation for park visitors. With a little planning visitors can help ensure the survival of a threatened or endangered species.

Always enjoy wildlife from the safety of your car or from a safe distance. Feeding, harassing, or molesting wildlife is strictly prohibited and subject to fine.

Bears, mountain lions, goats, deer, or any other species of wildlife can present a real and painful threat, especially females with young.

Mountain Lions

A glimpse of one of these magnificent cats would be a vacation highlight, but you need to take precautions to protect you and your children from an accidental encounter. Don't hike alone. Make noise to avoid surprising a lion and keep children close to you at all times. If you do encounter a lion, do not run. Talk calmly, stand tall, and back away. **Unlike with bears, if attack seems imminent, act aggressively. Do not crouch and do not turn away.** Lions may be scared away by being struck with rocks or sticks, or by being kicked or hit.

Lions are primarily nocturnal, but they have attacked in broad daylight. They rarely prey on humans, but such behavior occasionally does occur. Children and small adults are particularly vulnerable. Report all mountain lion encounters immediately!

Ticks

Ticks are most active in spring and early summer. Serious diseases, like Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, can be transmitted. Completely remove attached ticks and disinfect the site. If rashes or lesions form around the bite or if unexplained symptoms occur, consult a physician at once.

Rodents and Hantavirus

Deer mice are frequent carriers of Hantavirus. The most likely source of infection is from rodent urine and droppings inhaled as aerosols or dust. Initial symptoms are almost identical to the onset of flu. If you have potentially been exposed and exhibit flu-like symptoms, you should seek medical care immediately.

Avoid rodent infested areas. Camp away from possible rodent burrows or shelters (unused buildings and woodpiles), and keep food in rodent-proof containers. To prevent the spread of dust in the air, spray the affected areas with a water and bleach solution (1½ cups bleach to one gallon of water).

Giardia

Giardiasis is caused by a parasite (*Giardia lamblia*) found in lakes and streams. Persistent, severe diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and nausea are the symptoms of this disease. If you experience any symptoms, contact a physician. When hiking, carry water from one of the park's treated water systems. If you plan to camp in the backcountry, follow recommendations received with your permit. Bring water to a boil or use an approved filter.

Mountainous Terrain

Falls and accidents can occur after stepping off trails or roadsides, or by venturing onto very steep slopes. Stay on designated trails and don't go beyond protective fencing or guard rails. Supervise children closely in such areas. At upper elevations, trails should be followed carefully.

Snow and Ice

Snowfields and glaciers present a serious hazard. Concealed crevasses on glaciers or hidden cavities below snowfields may collapse when stepped on. Don't slide on snowbanks. People often lose control and slide into rocks or trees. Exercise caution around any snowfield.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical Services

If you are injured or suddenly become ill while visiting the parks, please contact a ranger for information and assistance.

Montana Hospitals & Clinics

- West Glacier Clinic
100 Rea Road, West Glacier, MT
406-888-9924
- Kalispell Regional Medical Center
310 Sunny View Lane, Kalispell, MT
406-752-5111
- North Valley Hospital
1600 Hospital Way
Whitefish, MT
406-863-3500
- Northern Rockies Medical Center
802-2nd St. E., Cut Bank, MT
406-873-2251
- Teton Medical Center
915 4 NW, Choteau, MT
406-466-5763

DRESSING IN LAYERS MAY HELP PREVENT HYPOTHERMIA

Hypothermia, the "progressive physical collapse and reduced mental capacity resulting from the chilling of the inner core of the human body," can occur even at temperatures above freezing. Temperatures can drop rapidly. Sudden mountain storms can turn a pleasant hike into a drenching, bitterly cold and life-threatening experience. People in poor physical condition or who are exhausted are particularly at risk.

Warning Signs

- Uncontrolled shivering, slow or slurred speech, memory lapses and incoherence, lack of coordination such as immobile or fumbling hands, stumbling, a lurching gait, drowsiness, and exhaustion.

Immediate Treatment

- Seek shelter from weather and get the victim into dry clothes.
- Give warm non-alcoholic drinks.
- Build a fire and keep victim awake.
- Strip victim and yourself, and get into sleeping bag making skin-to-skin contact.
- If victim is semi-conscious or worse, get professional help immediately.

Prevention

- Avoid hypothermia by using water-resistant clothing before you become wet.
- Wear clothing that wicks moisture away.
- Minimize wind exposure and if your clothes become wet, replace them.
- Avoid sweating by dressing in layers, rather than in a single bulky garment.
- Pack a sweater, warm hat, and rain gear for any hike.



Be prepared for a change in the weather and dress accordingly - Photo by Bill Hayden

WHAT IS THAT GOAT WEARING? RESEARCH AT LOGAN PASS

Visitors will notice something a little different about mountain goats in the Logan Pass area this summer. Some of them will be sporting radio collars! As part of a three year study that began late summer of 2013, park staff and researchers started to capture mountain goats and fit them with the radio collars. The study is part of the overarching Going-to-the-Sun Road Corridor Management Plan environmental compliance process and will provide information and insight into the challenges inherent in understanding relationships among people and wildlife and how roads can influence these interactions. In the Logan Pass and Highline Trail regions, mountain goats and people interact frequently. Little is known about direct or indirect consequences of such behavior and if such interactions are desirable. This study will help frame a broader understanding of how mountain goats are affected by roads, people and possible predators, and adjacent trails.

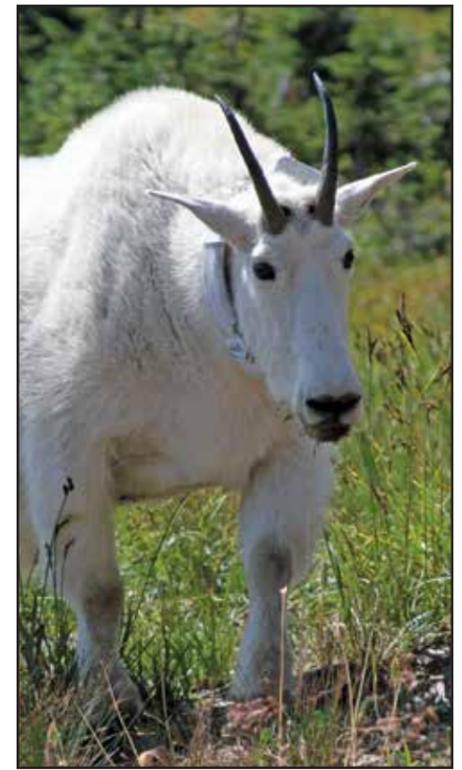
Key objectives of the study are to determine:

- whether the same or different goats use Logan Pass and the Highline area yearly,
- timing of movements into and beyond the Logan Pass/Highline Trail area, and
- relationships between goats and humans, particularly patterns of habituation and goat-directed aggression, if at all, to humans.

Additional components of the study will assess the extent to which goat reliance on humans result in 'unnatural' behavior including patterns of grouping and sex differences in attraction to human constructs, whether goats use roads, popular adjacent trails, and people as safe havens from predators, and effectiveness of possible deterrents to problem goats.

There are two type of collars in use, VHF and GPS, that utilize different technology to collect data. VHF collars only collect a data point

when they are located by an observer on the ground or in an aircraft, whereas the GPS collars collect a data point every couple of hours and then transmit that information via satellite to the researcher's computer. The collars are fitted with a device that is programmed to disengage thus allowing the collar to fall off the animal without it having to be handled again. So if you are lucky enough to observe one of the animals that is helping us answer these complex questions, please do so from a safe distance, and know that those specific animals are temporarily helping park managers to better understand how actions of humans can influence a myriad of wildlife species.



Radio Collared Mt. Goat - NPS Photo



Elk - Photo by Bill Hayden



Cow Moose - Photo by Bill Hayden



Ground Squirrel - Photo by Jonathan Riner



Fox - Photo by Mark Wagner



Pileated Woodpecker - Photo by Bill Hayden

KEEPING THE WILD IN WILDLIFE TIPS TO KEEP PEOPLE AND ANIMALS SAFE

Prairie, Rocky Mountain, and west coast plants all meet in Waterton-Glacier. Add in the effects of natural processes like fire, floods, and avalanches and you end up with a varied landscape which provides homes for many different species of animals.

Please take the time to learn about the wildlife and respect their need for undisturbed space. Although some animals spend part of the year close to roads and developed areas where they are easy to observe, enjoy viewing them at a distance. While some animals appear to tolerate people, approaching too close can disturb them from feeding areas or travel routes.

Visitors must stay at least 100 yards away from bears and wolves and at least 25 yards from any other animal. Use binoculars or a telephoto lens to improve your view. Keep the animal's line of travel or escape route clear and move away if wildlife approaches you.

"Animal jams" occur when many people stop along the road to view wildlife. In their excitement, some folks forget they need to be aware not only of safety concerns related to wildlife, but also traffic hazards. Slow down and pull over carefully. Remain in your vehicle, safe from wildlife and traffic, and move on in a short time so others can watch. If you are too close to an animal, on a hill, curve, or in heavy traffic, drive by slowly and avoid stopping.

Because park animals are wild, they remain unpredictable, and may strike out with antlers, horns, teeth, hooves, or claws without warning. Animals may be hit by cars if they hang around parking lots and roads, and habituated animals often have to be relocated or killed.

How can you help? Enjoy wildlife from a distance and keep all food and garbage properly stored. We all share responsibility to keep the park healthy and wild.

NEVER FEED PARK WILDLIFE. WILD ANIMALS CAN BECOME HABITUATED, LEADING TO BEGGING AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR.

STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES THREATEN PARK WATERS!

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is dominated by large fjord-like glacial lakes. For many visitors they are a primary destination. Boating, fishing, or just plain hanging out on the shore and skipping rocks are the stuff of magical memories. We need your help to keep it that way.

On the surface things look fine, but in the past stocking of non-native fish changed the ecosystems of most park lakes. These fish out compete native species for food and habitat. We need to prevent additional non-native species of animals or plants from accidentally being introduced, because each small change effects the overall health of park waters.

Now there is a new and serious threat. Imagine a future where going to your favorite rock-skiing beach, you find the shoreline matted with tens of thousands of small mussel shells, with everything cemented together in a sharp, smelly mess. Imagine once productive fisheries wiped out by these new invaders. It's not

science fiction, impacts are already occurring in waters in the Great Lakes, eastern provinces and states, the prairies and plains, and more recently in the southwest United States.

Since the 1980's freshwater zebra and quagga mussels have steadily advanced westward, presumably transported on trailered boats. In February of 2012 a mussel-carrying boat was intercepted at a marina on Flathead Lake. The boat had come from the southwest. Flathead Lake is just downstream from Glacier.

Protecting the waters of the Peace Park requires immediate action, both by the parks and by every boater. This summer a permit to launch a boat in either park is mandatory. The regulations specific to each park are slightly different.

It is imperative that all boaters comply with these regulations.

Glacier Boat Permit Regulations

- Motorized boats and trailered watercraft, such as sailboats, will need an inspection and launch permit. Other watercraft will need a self-certification form (available at ranger stations, visitor centers, backcountry permit offices, and at many boat launches). The signed form should be kept while on the water.
- Between Memorial Day and Labor Day, permits will be available 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. at Park Headquarters, in West Glacier. Permits are also available, between 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the St. Mary Visitor Center, and the Two Medicine and Many Glacier Ranger Stations. Boaters in the North Fork should obtain permits at Park Headquarters. Boaters planning on early morning or late evening trips should plan accordingly.
- A new permit will be required upon each entry into the park. A boat may launch multiple times provided the boat does not leave the park between launches.



STOP AQUATIC HITCHHIKERS!

- A full inspection will be required for each permit. Inspections may take upwards of 30 minutes. Boaters should factor inspection time into their recreation plans.
- To qualify for a permit, boats must be clean, drained and thoroughly dry (including bilge areas and livewells) on inspection.
- Boats with internal ballast tanks or other enclosed compartments that exchange water with the environment, that cannot be readily opened and fully inspected are prohibited within Glacier National Park.
- Boats that fail to pass the inspection will be denied a permit. Boaters may re-apply for a permit after the boat is thoroughly cleaned, drained and dried.
- Boats found with certain infestations of aquatic invasive species may be quarantined until they can be fully decontaminated. Depending on the infestation, this may take up to 30 days.

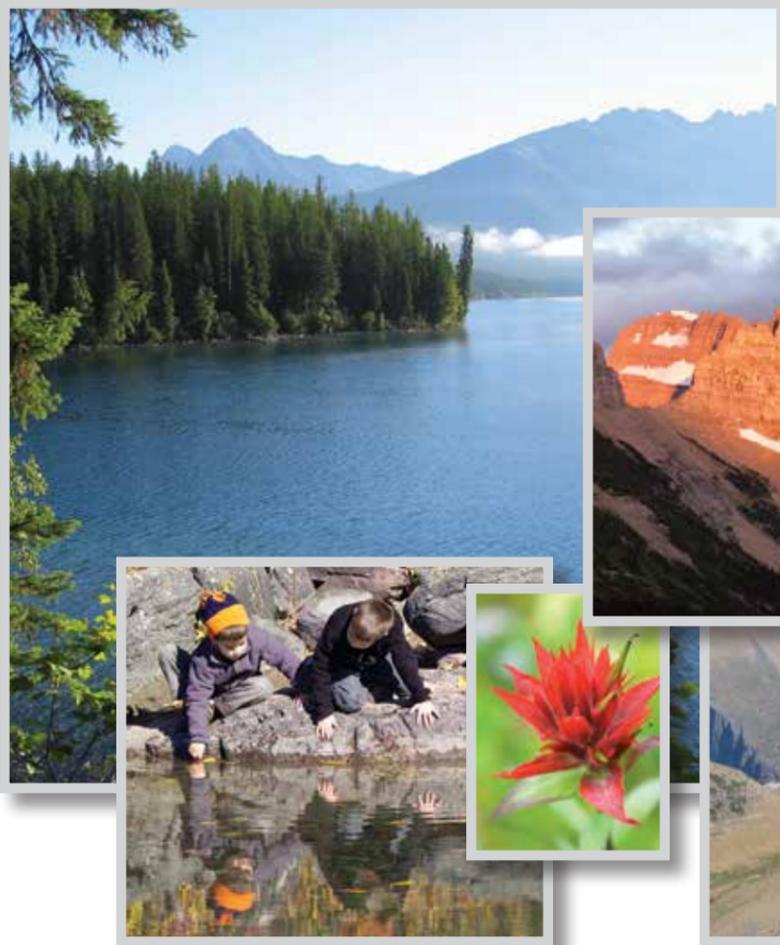
SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Apgar	Lodging	Village Inn Motel Apgar Village Lodge	May 29..... Sept. 15 May 23..... Sept. 28	Call 855-733-4522 for advance reservations or 406-888-5632 for same day reservations Call 406-888-5484 for reservations
	Food Service	Eddie's Restaurant	May 23..... late-Sept.	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Eddie's Campstore The Cedar Tree Schoolhouse Gifts Montana House	May 1 October mid-May late-Sept. mid-May mid-Oct. Open all year	
	Horseback Rides	Apgar Corral	May 24..... Sept. 7	Call local 406-387-4405 or toll free 1-877-888-5557 for schedule and information
	Boat Rentals	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 31 Sept. 1	Small boat rentals including rowboats, paddle boards, canoes, single and double kayaks, and 8hp & 10hp motors. June and Sept. hours are 10:00am to 6:00pm (last rental out at 5:00pm). July 1 through Labor Day hours are 9:00am to 7:00pm (last rental out at 6:00pm).
Lake McDonald	Lodging	Lake McDonald Lodge Motel Lake McDonald	May 24..... Sept. 28 June 1 Sept. 28	Call 855-733-4522 for advance reservations or 406-888-5431 for same day reservations Call 406-226-5690 for advance reservations.
	Food Service	Russell's Fireside Dining Room Jammer Joe's Grill & Pizzeria Lucke's Lounge	May 24..... Sept. 28 June 28 Sept. 14 May 24..... Sept. 28	Lake McDonald Lodge - breakfast, lunch, and dinner Lunch and dinner Lake McDonald Lodge - opens 11:30am daily
	Campstore	Lodge Campstore Lodge Gift Shop	May 24..... Sept. 28 May 24..... Sept. 28	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts Lake McDonald Lodge
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	May 24..... Sept. 21	Narrated tours of Lake McDonald - 1 hour. Daily tours at 11:00am, 1:30pm, 3:00pm, 5:30pm, and 7:00pm. After Labor Day 1:30pm, 3:00pm, and 5:30pm tours only. Rowboat and motorboat rentals available 10:00am to 8:00pm daily (last rental out at 7:00pm). After Labor Day boat rentals available 1:00pm to 6:30pm (last rental out at 5:30pm). Call 406-257-2426 for information and rentals.
	Horseback Rides	Lake McDonald Corral	June 1 Sept. 29	Call local 406-387-4405 or toll free 1-877-888-5557 for schedule and information
	Many Glacier	Lodging	Many Glacier Hotel Swiftcurrent Motor Inn	June 11 Sept. 21 June 18 Sept. 16
Food Service		Ptarmigan Dining Room Swiss Lounge Italian Garden Ristorante Heidi's	June 11 Sept. 21 June 11 Sept. 21 June 17 Sept. 15 June 12 Sept. 22	Many Glacier Hotel - breakfast, lunch, and dinner Many Glacier Hotel - opens 11:30am daily Swiftcurrent Motor Inn - Breakfast, lunch, and dinner Espresso, food, retail
Campstore		Swiftcurrent Campstore Many Glacier Hotel Gift Shop	June 7 Sept. 15 June 11 Sept. 21	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts Many Glacier Hotel
Scenic Boat Tours		Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 14 Sept. 14	Narrated tours of Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes - 1 hour and 30 minutes. Daily tours at 9:00am, 11:00am, 2:00pm, and 4:30pm in June. Additional tours at 1:00pm and 3:00pm begin July 1st through Labor Day. Optional guided walks to Grinnell Lake included on the 9:00am and 2:00pm tours. An 8:30am tour with a guided hike to Grinnell Glacier begins mid July, trail conditions permitting. Boat rentals available from 8:30am to 7:00pm (last rental out at 6:00pm) – rowboats, canoes, and kayaks. Call 406-257-2426 for information and rentals. Advance tour reservations highly recommended.
Horseback Rides		Many Glacier Corral	June 14 Sept. 14	Call local 406-387-4405 or toll free 1-877-888-5557 for schedule and information
Laundry and Showers		Swiftcurrent Motor Inn	June 18 Sept. 16	Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk
Rising Sun	Lodging	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 20 Sept. 14	Call 855-733-4522 for advance reservations or 406-732-5523 for same day reservations
	Food Service	Two Dog Flats Grill	June 20 Sept. 14	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner
	Campstore/Gift Shops	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 20 Sept. 14	Groceries, fishing and camping supplies, firewood, and gifts
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 21 Sept. 1	Narrated tours of St. Mary Lake - 1 hour and 30 minutes. Daily tours at 10:00am, 12:00pm, 2:00pm, 4:00pm, and a 1 hour tour at 6:30pm. Optional guided walks to St. Mary Falls included on the 10:00am and 2:00pm tours. Call 406-257-2426 for information and rentals.
	Showers	Rising Sun Motor Inn	June 21 Sept. 15	Purchase tokens at the campstore or front desk
Two Medicine	Campstore	Two Medicine Campstore	May 30..... Sept. 7	Gifts, self-serve convenience food, groceries, fishing tackle, camping supplies, and firewood
	Scenic Boat Tours	Glacier Park Boat Co.	June 7 Sept. 7	Narrated tours of Two Medicine Lake - 45 minutes. Daily tours at 10:30am, 1:00pm, 3:00pm, and 5:00pm. Additional tour at 9:00am begins July 1st. Optional guided walks to Twin Falls included on the 1:00pm and 3:00pm tours. Boat rentals available from 8:00am to 7:00pm (last rental out at 6:00pm) - rowboats, canoes, kayaks, and electric motor boats. Call 406-257-2426 for information and rentals.
Waterton/ Goat Haunt	Scenic Boat Tours	Waterton Inter-Nation Shoreline Cruise Co.	May 3 Oct. 5	Boat cruises and transport service between Waterton Townsite (Canada) and Goat Haunt (USA). Daily lake tours. Landings at Goat Haunt May 31 -September 21. Call for more information. 403-859-2362
Other Services	Backcountry Lodging <i>(only accessible by trail - reservations are required)</i>	Belton Chalets, Inc. •Granite Park Chalet •Sperry Chalet	June 30 Sept. 8 July 10 Sept. 8	Granite Park Chalet provides rustic accommodations that include rooms, beds, and a common kitchen. Guests provide their own sleeping bag, water, food, and cooking utensils. Optional bed linen service is available. Sperry Chalet offers full service rustic overnight accommodations and full meal service, in a wilderness setting. For reservations at either Granite Park or Sperry Chalets, call 1-888-345-2649. You may also visit their websites at www.graniteparkchalet.com and www.sperrychalet.com .
	Backpacking & Hiking	Glacier Guides, Inc.	May.....Oct.	Guided day hikes and backpacking trips into Glacier's backcountry for one to seven days - custom guide service trips available - Camping equipment available for rent at their West Glacier office Call 406-387-5555 or 800-521-RAFT for reservations and information - http://www.glacierguides.com
	Bus Tours	Sun Tours Red Bus Tours	May 15.....Oct. 15 May 25.....Oct. 20	Interpretive tours highlighting Blackfeet culture and history relating to Glacier National Park's natural features. Tours begin from Browning, East Glacier, St. Mary, Rising Sun, Apgar, and West Glacier. Call 1-800-786-9220 or 406-226-9220 for reservations and information. Red Bus tours between park lodges as well as Two Medicine, East Glacier, West Glacier, Waterton, and St. Mary Call 855-733-4522 for reservations and schedule information
	Cash Machines			Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) are available at Apgar, Lake McDonald Lodge, Many Glacier (hotel and motor inn), St. Mary, East Glacier, Rising Sun, and West Glacier
	Worship Services			Interdenominational and Roman Catholic services are held in campground amphitheaters and other locations within the park. For a listing of times and locations please consult a ranger in the campground or at one of the park visitor centers.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CROWN OF THE CONTINENT

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time. The impacts of a rapidly warming world ultimately will affect every aspect of life on earth, and already are visible here in Glacier National Park. As the earth's temperature continues to rise, many plant and animal species are forced toward rapid adaptation, migration, or even extinction. Our national parks serve as natural laboratories, demonstrating how warming temperatures change the environment. National parks also provide a critical refuge for plant and animal species. These protected places help us to understand the extent of climate change, how to mitigate its effects, and how to protect our natural and cultural treasures for the enjoyment of our children and grandchildren.

In Glacier National Park, the impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly evident. Once home to 150 glaciers, the park's 25 remnants are expected to be gone in a couple decades. Drier woodlands fuel increasingly intense forest fires, and lower (and warmer) streamflows are affecting the aquatic food web as well as downstream human communities. The park's changing environment provides a powerful example of what could be lost without global action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Glacier's diverse landscape is an ideal outdoor research center, helping scientists explore how climate change affects an intact mountain ecosystem. Glacier National Park strives to be a leader in educating park visitors about climate change, and has pioneered in-park solutions to reduce energy consumption. Some of the park's conservation solutions provide innovative models that visitors can apply to their own communities and everyday lives.



CLIMATE Friendly PARKS

The Climate Friendly Parks Program, a collaboration of the National Park Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, provides national parks with the tools and resources to address climate change. The program aims to provide national parks with support to address climate change both within park boundaries and in surrounding communities.

As a Climate Friendly Park, Glacier National Park is confronting climate change head on. The park is working to increase in-park energy efficiency and alternative energy use, as well as educate visitors through interpretive programs and displays. Other park initiatives include:

- Since inception, Glacier's public shuttle system has transported over a half a million visitors through the park, decreasing the park's carbon footprint and reducing visitor traffic.
- The Transit Center in West Glacier is a LEED certified building.
- The "Red Bicycle" program offers employees transportation alternatives for traveling around the park.
- Recycling opportunities for visitors and staff are available throughout the park
- Red "jammer" buses have been refurbished to use cleaner-burning propane.
- The park is monitoring energy use in buildings to maximize efficiency.

For more information about the Climate Friendly Parks program visit: www.nps.gov/climatefriendlyparks

Our Changing Climate

While the Earth's climate changes naturally, the rate of warming experienced over the last century is unprecedented. The global scientific consensus is that a significant part of this record-pace warming is due to human activities. As a result, climate change is threatening our greatest natural and cultural resources, including our iconic national parks.

Scientists link the rise in Earth's surface temperature to the accumulation of certain gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrogen oxides. These are commonly known as greenhouse gases (GHGs) because they trap heat within our atmosphere. Without GHGs, life on earth would not be possible.

But increasing amounts of GHGs in the atmosphere are causing the unprecedented warming we are experiencing today. Many human activities, especially those related to the consumption of fossil fuels, cause GHGs emissions into the atmosphere.

In the words of the 2014 National Climate Assessment, "Climate change, once

considered an issue for a distant future, has moved firmly into the present." One consequence of climate change in the U.S. is the increase in extreme weather such as droughts, heavy precipitation events, and superstorms. Like other parts of the West, Montana forest fires of the past decade have been more frequent and more intense because of earlier snowmelt, longer summers, and recurring drought. At the same time, heavy downpours have increased 16% in this region and caused flooding, erosion, and damage to the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Extreme weather events will become more common with continued climate warming and will reshape our mountain ecosystems. For instance, frequent repeated fires and hotter temperatures will allow some tree species to become more dominant and others to become less common in Glacier Park, leading to different forest types.

Ongoing climate change is also reshaping the alpine areas of Glacier Park. High-elevation meadows have been invaded by trees whose seedlings can now survive the reduced snow packs and benefit from the longer snow free

periods. This forest expansion is crowding out meadow vegetation currently utilized by alpine mammals, birds and insects and may eventually reduce their populations. At the treeline, trees have expanded upslope and are reducing the area of alpine tundra that is home to a diverse flora. At the same time, accelerated tree growth has created denser canopies at treeline that can carry forest fires to new heights. The outcome of these different dynamics isn't clear but it is clear that the changes are ultimately due to climate change.

In late summer, many streams in alpine basins of Glacier Park are fed primarily by meltwater from small glaciers, keeping their water temperatures cold. Bull trout and other aquatic organisms adapted to alpine environments are highly dependent on this cold water to thrive. As the glaciers vanish over the next several decades due to climate change, the temperature regulating impact of the glaciers will be lost and lead to changes in bull trout population viability that won't be favorable. Stories like these show how climate change can affect many components of ecosystems in ways that are often indirect.

Ecosystem Solutions

While some impacts of climate change are inevitable, park managers work with neighboring communities and agencies to give fish and wildlife a better chance to adapt. Fortunately, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park lies at the core of the Crown of the Continent ecosystem, at the intersection of Alberta, British Columbia and Montana -- a place where animals still can move freely across borders.

The region's diversity of species and habitats helps buffer the impacts of rapid change. Scientists here have developed guiding principles to promote resiliency to warming climate.

• **Freedom to Roam:** Plant communities and wildlife habitats shift as climate warms, and animal species are better able to survive if they can move, too. Some may need to expand their range, climb in elevation, or move northward. Conservationists seek to protect connectivity corridors by maintaining open lands between key habitats, and even constructing road crossings for wildlife.

- **Protect the headwaters:** Three major rivers of North America originate from the ice and snow fields atop Glacier Park's alpine peaks, with summer meltwater flowing to the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay. By minimizing development and protecting shaded streamside zones, community groups and land managers are keeping these waters clean, cold and free-flowing for native trout and downstream uses, including irrigation and drinking water.
- **Collaborate, renew and restore:** Rapid change often favors invasive plant and animal species that quickly colonize areas disturbed by logging, wildfire or construction. Land managers collaborate to control the spread of exotic weeds, to revegetate lands with native species, and to reduce pollution to streams. Through cooperative stewardship, private land owners and public agencies can reduce the negative impacts of wildfires, floods and drought.

THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE



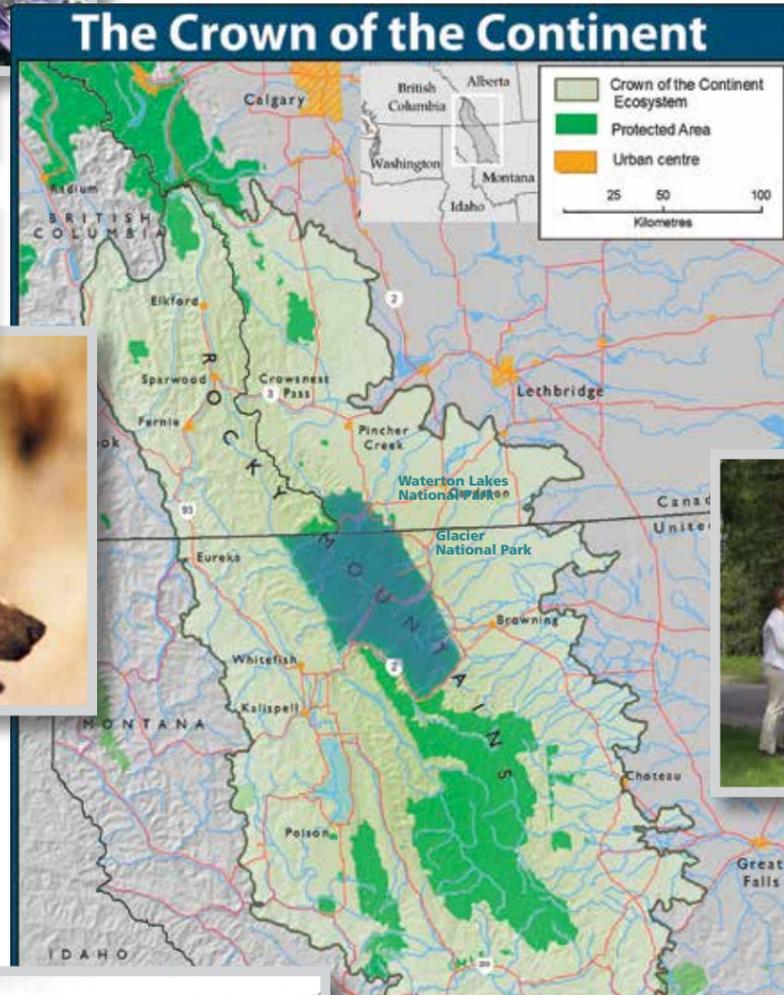
Plant Communities

Plant communities from the moist Pacific Northwest converge here with species from the prairie and the northern forests, creating a complex ecological mixing zone. With more than 1,000 vascular plant species, Waterton Lakes National Park and the adjoining Castle River Valley are home to the richest diversity of plants in Alberta. Warming temperatures threaten many native plants, such as Jones' columbine, while exotic weeds are invading otherwise pristine backcountry.



Fire in the Crown of the Continent

An increase in hot summer days (90°F and greater), and a decrease in the number of frost days, has resulted in longer and more severe wildfire seasons. Although fire is natural part of Waterton-Glacier's ecosystem, increasing fire size and intensity is resulting in unprecedented changes throughout the region's wild forests.

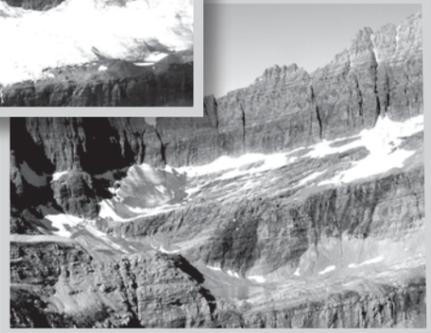
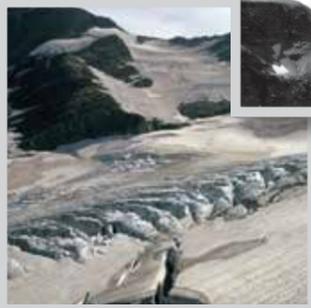


Wildlife Beyond Borders

Glacier Park's grizzly bears and other wildlife freely traverse multiple land-ownerships and the international border. The transboundary North Fork Flathead Valley is a critical wildlife corridor. British Columbia and Montana have taken important steps to ban mining and drilling, in an attempt to preserve vital and ancient wildlife pathways. As the climate warms and plant communities shift, animals need the freedom to roam in search of suitable habitat.

Reducing Our Carbon Footprint

As a Climate Friendly Park, Glacier is committed to increasing energy efficiency in park operations. The park will continue to educate park visitors through interpretive programs, displays, and leading by example. Glacier's popular tours and shuttle system provide visitors the opportunity to enjoy the park's scenery in a more environmentally friendly way.



Native Trout

On Glacier Park's western border, bull trout migrate more than 100 miles from Flathead Lake to spawning streams in Canada. Along the way, they require clear, cold water and clean gravel-bottom streams to reproduce and survive. The Crown of the Continent is one of the bull trout's last strongholds -- especially streams in Glacier Park, Montana's Swan Valley, and the transboundary Wigwam and Flathead rivers. Scientists are concerned about the ability of bull trout to survive the long-term impacts of climate change.

Vanishing Glaciers

In 1850, there were an estimated 150 glaciers in the Glacier. By 1968, the number was reduced to around 50. Today, only 25 glaciers remain in the park, many of which are mere remnants of what they once were. Scientists predict all glaciers in Glacier National Park will be gone within the next several decades.



Pika are an alpine species that is very sensitive to warming temperatures. They can only go so far uphill before there is no where left to go. NPS Photo



NATIONAL PARKS CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION ADVOCATING FOR OUR NATIONAL PARKS FOR NEARLY 100 YEARS

"From Glacier to Acadia, Zion and beyond, America's more than 400 national parks protect our nation's most magnificent landscapes, provide food and shelter for hundreds of animals, harbor thousands of plants, and inspire nearly 300 million visitors each year. Unfortunately, within our national parks, we can already see signs of damage from climate change. As the National Park Service enters its second century and the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) approaches its own centennial, it is important for us to develop forward-thinking actions that address 21st century issues."

"While the climate and ecosystems of many of our national parks have changed since they were first set aside, our role in protecting these magnificent places has not. Parks such as Glacier offer unique opportunities for you to learn more about efforts to take care of our national parks, and inspire your families, friends, and communities to do the same. After all, our national parks belong to all of us."

Clark Bunting, NPCA President and CEO



Founded in 1919, the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) and its more than 800,000 members and supporters are committed to protecting and enhancing our national parks for existing and future generations. NPCA is committed to strengthening, restoring, and preserving our national parks. NPCA supports decisive action at the local, state, and national levels that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address the effects of climate change.

Connect with NPCA at www.npca.org or find us on Twitter @NPCA or Facebook

THE GLACIER CONSERVANCY

INVEST IN PROJECTS THAT MATTER



Glacier National Park CONSERVANCY

PO Box 2749, Columbia Falls, MT 59912
www.glacierconservancy.org
phone 406-892-3250 or fax 406-892-3252

PRESERVATION

Preservation programs preserve and enhance the Glacier experience for visitors and future generations by funding:

- Extensive trail rehabilitation
- Historic structure restoration
- Repair to interpretive exhibits
- Native plant nursery operation
- Backcountry/campsite upgrades

The Glacier National Park Conservancy is proud to be the official fundraising partner for Glacier National Park. Together with Glacier National Park, the Conservancy funds key priorities to improve your park experience and preserve our national treasure.

In 2014, the Conservancy is poised to award significant grants for education, research and preservation that reach a large and diverse audience and will continue to elevate the park experience for all visitors and future generations.

EDUCATION

Education programs engage youth by encouraging generational stewardship of public lands. We do this by funding:

- Ranger-led field trips for schools
- Native American cultural programs
- Busing Kids to Glacier program
- Winter ecology college internship programs

Shop Park Store For Essentials

For a fun and safe park experience shop our Park Stores where you'll find books, hats, bear spray, water bottles, maps and more. All proceeds benefit Glacier National Park. See our ad for locations. Ranger stations have limited merchandise.

To learn how you can support our mission, join the conversation and preserve Glacier National Park visit: www.glacierconservancy.org

Join us on

RESEARCH

Research programs protect and sustain wildlife and habitat in one of the most intact ecosystems in the world. We do this by funding:

- Citizen Science program
- Wildlife inventory and monitoring
- Changing vegetation research
- Research on ecological impact of climate change



Glacier Conservancy

PARK STORE

Maps • Books • Apparel

- Apgar, Logan Pass and St. Mary Visitor Centers
- Many Glacier, Two Medicine and Polebridge Ranger Stations
- Apgar Backcountry Permit Office
- Historic Belton Train Depot
- Columbia Falls

*Proceeds benefit
Glacier National Park*

LEARNING GONE WILD THE GLACIER INSTITUTE



Our classrooms are the mountain trails and vast river basins that are home to more than 1,200 species of native plants, over 270 species of birds and nearly 70 species of native mammals. Our instructors are recognized experts in their fields, published authors, wildlife biologists, college professors, naturalists and teachers. We host one, two and three-day outdoor educational workshops and youth camps which immerse our participants in Glacier's stunning and stimulating environment.

Please join us for a learning adventure you will never forget.



Bighorn Sheep - Photo by Dylan DesRosier

PERSONALIZED EDUCATIONAL OUTINGS

Families and Groups: Join us for a private guided educational tour of Glacier National Park! Your personalized educational outing will include instruction, a personal educator, and transportation in a Glacier Institute vehicle.

Choose from these educational outings:

- Glacier, Goats and Going-to-the-Sun • Avalanche Lake and Trail of the Cedars • Hike to an Active Fire Lookout • Grinnell Glacier Hike • Wildlife Wanderings Along the Continental Divide

Advance Reservations Required:

Daily summer/fall rates: \$375, Group size: 1-6 participants
Courses offered: June - September

JUST FOR KIDS

Youth Adventure Series:

Children ages 6-11 can join a Glacier Institute naturalist every Friday for a six-hour hands-on course. \$50.00/child

Big Creek Youth Science Adventure Camps:

Join us at our Big Creek Site for multi-day camps that blend hiking, recreation, and education to create lasting memories. Camps are for children ages 7-16.

A SAMPLING OF OUR 2014 FIELD COURSES

June 14.....	Glacier's Wildflowers.....	\$65.00
June 20-22	Birding by Ear.....	\$225.00
June 27-1	Montana Master Naturalist.....	\$725.00
June 28-29	Summer Mushrooms.....	\$175.00
July 14.....	Geology Along the Highline	\$65.00
July 15-18.....	Geology of Glacier	\$325.00
July 19.....	Women's Fly Fishing	\$65.00
August 5.....	Glacial Recession at Grinnell.....	\$75.00
August 17.....	Of Bears & Berries	\$65.00
Aug 22-24	Family Camp # 2	\$200.00
Aug 29-31	Geology at Sperry Chalet.....	\$525.00
Sept 20.....	Autumn in Glacier.....	\$65.00

Look Online for 30 More Field Courses

The Glacier Institute

P.O.Box 1887, Kalispell, MT 59903
Phone: 406-755-1211

email: register@glacierinstitute.org
www.glacierinstitute.org

We're On Facebook



www.facebook.com/glacrinstitute

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATES

CONTRIBUTING OVER 6700 HOURS OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE EVERY YEAR

The Glacier National Park Volunteer Associates (GNPVA) is a non-profit, all volunteer park partner with no paid staff. The Volunteer Associates efforts highlight their primary purpose - to bring together people interested in the proper care, protection, management, and preservation of Glacier National Park.

Over 145 members of GNPVA provide Glacier National Park with over 6,700 volunteer hours annually.

Since 1995, GNPVA has sponsored a young backcountry ranger intern who works up to 12 weeks in areas of the park's backcountry

The Volunteer Associates also manage the Backcountry Preservation Fund. Contributions from backcountry campers are used to purchase supplies and materials needed in the park's backcountry.



Every May the Volunteer Associates hold a Volunteer Day in the park. Everyone is invited to help clear trails, transplant seedlings in the nursery, work in the carpentry shop or help with other projects.

GNPVA projects do not conclude at the end of the season, in January, February, and March the Associates hold a Winter Speakers Series. These free presentations by biologists, geologists, historians and other park staff highlight the past, present and future of beautiful Glacier National Park



Painting at Kintla - Photo by GNPVA

Established in 1989, GNPVA has made significant contributions to the park and would like help in continuing this service. Join Us! Become a member and help support this magnificent national park.



The Discovery Cabin - Photo by GNPVA

GNPVA ASSISTS WITH

- Trail maintenance
- Backcountry ranger patrol
- River patrol
- Work projects
- Native plant nursery
- Visitor Center and Permit office
- Discovery Cabin staffing

GNPVA ALSO HELPS FUND

- backcountry preservation
- historic structure rehabilitation
- native plant nursery intern
- discovery cabin organizational costs

Contact the Glacier National Park Volunteer Associates at:

Glacier National Park Volunteer Associates
PO Box 91
Kalispell, MT 59903

www.gnpva.org



A Brilliant Idea

It started as an idea at an annual Rotary International meeting, between clubs in Alberta and Montana, and it didn't take long for the idea to catch hold. In 1932, Waterton Lakes National Park and Glacier National Park were officially joined together as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. The Peace Park celebrates the peace and goodwill existing along the world's longest undefended border, as well as a spirit of cooperation which is reflected in wildlife

and vegetation management, search and rescue programs, and joint interpretive programs, brochures, and exhibits.

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park was further honored in 1995 when it was designated as a World Heritage Site for its scenic values, its significant climate, landforms and ecological processes, and abundant diversity of wildlife and wildflowers.



Upper Waterton Lake and Surrounding Mountains - Parks Canada

The Pine Balance: A Shared Responsibility



Black Bear Reaching for Cones - Robert J. Weselmann

Pale skin, elongated needles, contorted spines; whitebark pines certainly dress for the role they play as the elders of our forest. Patiently growing over centuries, many of the whitebark pines currently living in the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park began their lives over a thousand years ago, long before there ever was such a thing as a peace park, the boundary dividing it, or Europeans in North America.

This keystone species plays a role in maintaining a healthy ecosystem in the peace park. Growing especially well in alpine regions (2000 to 3000 m elevation), where fewer trees compete for the sunlight they depend on; these trees are perfectly adapted to a delicate balance of natural factors. Growing on steep slopes, the roots of the whitebark pine stabilize the soil, decreasing the rate of soil erosion while creating micro-climates wherein neighbouring organisms might thrive. Additionally, the cones of whitebark pines produce nutrient-rich seeds, similar to the pine nuts you might find in a fancy salad, that are an integral food source for

numerous animals in the park, including black and grizzly bears, red squirrels and the Clark's nutcracker. Like the hierarch of a family, these pines create a foundation that supports an ecosystem.

Though renowned for their resilience and longevity, human actions have inadvertently threatened these trees. Whitebark pines are now on the brink of disappearing from the peace park and are threatened across the continent. The synergistic effects of a century of fire suppression, the introduction of an invasive fungus and a spike in pine-beetle populations have all contributed to the rapid decline of the whitebark pine.

The absence of wildfires has tipped the natural balance out of the whitebark pines favour. Whitebark pines need lots of sunlight, which means they depend on the canopy-clearing action of wildfires to establish themselves. Without these clear patches in the forests, whitebark pines are outcompeted by other trees and, as our forests become thicker and thicker, have fewer habitable areas in the park.

A foreign fungus, the white pine blister rust affects the majority of the whitebark pines in Waterton and Glacier. This fungus was transported to North America from Europe when trees unknowingly infected with the fungus were brought over in the early 20th century, which is credited with the wide spread of the infection throughout the continent. Unlike European relatives of the whitebark pine, North American 5-needled pines have no resistance to this infection. White pine blister rust is especially devastating to seedlings and young pines, with little likelihood that infected seedlings will survive to maturity. Considered alongside a spike in population of native pine beetles in the area, insects whose larvae feast on pine bark, whitebark pine populations have been devastated in the International Peace Park. A study conducted in the park spanning 13 years (1996-2009) noted that mortality and blister rust infection in whitebark pines both increased by a staggering 3% with every year.

In response to the alarming mortality and infection rates, a joint effort was initiated to reverse the effects of human impact and restore the pine population

A number of prescribed burns were used to open the canopy and create areas suitable for whitebark pines to grow. The area surrounding Summit Lake, for example, has had a number of plots cleared where whitebark pine seedlings have been planted. These seedlings were grown in greenhouses associated with Glacier's Native Plant Nursery, from seeds collected from healthy whitebark pines in the area. In fact, Waterton and Glacier staff, alongside numerous volunteers have been planting thousands of seedlings over the last five years in areas suitable for whitebark pine habitat. The hope is to tip the balance back in favour of our whitebark pines in the hope of reinstating the natural balance that permits these trees to compete in the wild.

The restoration of the whitebark pine population in the International Peace Park is a high priority for both parks as these fascinating trees are crucial to maintaining a healthy ecosystem. Contact the park to see how you can be involved in the restoration project.



Cages Protect Ripening Cones - Parks Canada



Planting Seedlings - Parks Canada



International Peace Park Hike

Join us in celebrating the long-standing peace, friendship, and cooperative management of our two countries by participating in an International Peace Park Hike. These special two-nation hikes explore the landscape surrounding Waterton Lake and also the political realities of a resource shared by two neighboring parks and countries.

Starting at 10 a.m. from the Bertha Lake trailhead in Waterton Lakes National Park, this 13 km (8 mi) hike along Upper Waterton Lake is jointly led by a Glacier Park Ranger and a Waterton Park Interpreter. Learn about Waterton-Glacier's three international designations and take part in a peace & friendship ceremony as you cross the International

Boundary on your way to Goat Haunt in Glacier National Park, Montana. Return to Waterton is via boat. A fee is charged for the return boat trip and advance reservations are recommended. The boat will have you back to the dock in Waterton by early evening. Each hike is limited to 35 people, so you must pre-register at either the Visitor Centre

in Waterton (403-859-5133) or at the St. Mary Visitor Center (406-732-7750) in Glacier. Reservations are only accepted for the next scheduled hike. Come prepared with a lunch, water, rain gear, jacket, hat. Wear sturdy footwear. The trail is not difficult, but you will be hiking most of the day. Bring money for the boat. Pets are not permitted.



The International Peace Pavilion at Goat Haunt - David Restivo



Beargrass - Bill Hayden, "Hands across the border" Ceremony - Jeff Yee, The International - David Restivo



Discover Our Neighbors' Cultural Heritage

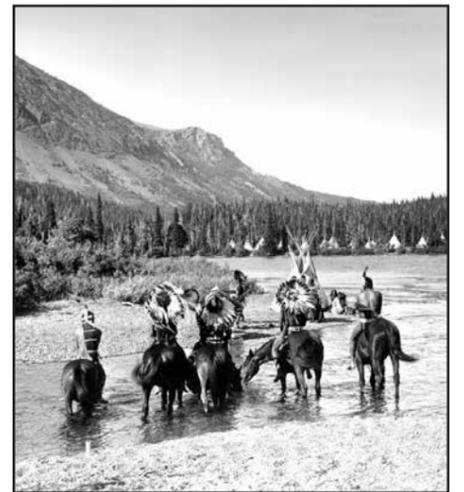
This area holds special appeal for visitors interested in the culture of indigenous peoples. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park lies just west of the Kainai and Piikani Reserves in Canada and borders the Blackfeet Reservation in the United States. People of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, southwest of the park, also have a close association with the park. Take the time to learn about our neighbors.

Nearby in Browning, Montana, the Museum of the Plains Indian features fascinating exhibits and Native American

handcrafts as sales items. The museum is open daily from June through September. Also in Browning, North American Indian Days, the second weekend in July, is a large celebration of Native American culture that includes a parade, traditional dress, and dancing. Visitors are always welcome.

Northeast of Waterton, early plains culture is dramatically displayed at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump World Heritage Site. This site is open seven days a week in summer. Phone 403-553-2731 for further information.

The People's Center and Native Ed-Ventures, for the preservation of Kootenai and Salish Culture, are located near Pablo, Montana. The Center provides educational opportunities, full-day and half-day interpretive tours of the Flathead Indian Reservation, a museum collection, and gift shop. Open daily throughout the summer. Call 406-883-5344 or 406-675-0160 for further information.



Blackfeet at Two Medicine - R. E. Marble

Akamina-Kishinena Provincial Park



Calypso Orchid - Bill Hayden

Akamina Kishinena Provincial Park is located in the southeast corner of the British Columbia and borders both Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks. High spacious alpine ridges, deep secluded valleys and windswept passes provide habitat and connectivity to the last self-sustaining grizzly bear population in the United States. Exposed alpine ridges, southern latitude and southern exposure provide winter range for goats and big horn sheep.

The trails and passes of the Akamina-Kishinena used today to cross the axis of the continent, were established and used for many years by the early people's and wildlife travelling between the Flathead Basin and the abundant Great Plains.

Akamina Kishinena is a wilderness area, without supplies or equipment of any kind. All arrangements for supplies and transportation must be made beforehand.

Accessibility

The Apgar and St. Mary Visitor Centers, the International Peace Park Pavilion, and the Cameron Lake Day Use Area are wheel-chair accessible. A listing of additional facilities and services, accessible to visitors with special needs, is available at visitor centers and entrance stations throughout Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Interpretive programs in Glacier National Park accessible by wheelchair are highlighted in the park's ranger-guided activity guide, available throughout Glacier.

Wheelchair accessible trails include the Trail of the Cedars, Running Eagle Falls, and a portion of the Swiftcurrent Nature Trails in Glacier, and the Linnet Lake, Kootenai Brown, and Townsite trails in Waterton Lakes.

Park Elevations:

Lake McDonald	3150 ft.	960m
Logan Pass	6640 ft.	2024m
Many Glacier	4900 ft.	1494m
Polebridge	3600 ft.	1097m
St. Mary Lake	4500 ft.	1372m
Two Medicine	5150 ft.	1570m
Waterton	4200 ft.	1280m



Accessible Boardwalk on the Trail of the Cedars - Bill Hayden





“As part of a Canada-wide system of national parks, Waterton Lakes represents the southern Rocky Mountains natural region - “Where the Mountains Meet the Prairie.”

Shaped by wind, fire, and water, Waterton remains for all time a place of spectacular natural beauty - a Canadian legacy of mountains, lakes, prairies, forests, alpine meadows and wildlife.”

Scenic Drives and Attractions

The Entrance Road

These 8 kilometres (5 miles) provide magnificent views that beautifully illustrate the park’s theme, “where the mountains meet the prairie.”

Colourful prairie flowers and grasses, and the glittering blue chain of the Waterton Lakes are set against a mountain backdrop. The sight of the historic Prince of Wales Hotel National Historic Site, on a knoll above the lakes, indicates you will soon arrive at our lakeside community.

The Chief Mountain Highway

The Chief Mountain Highway is the primary route between Waterton Lakes and Glacier national parks. From the border crossing, the road traverses fields and forests, dotted with wetlands created by Crooked Creek and marked by the 1998 Sofa Mountain Fire. It then descends to the grasslands near Maskinonge Lake, passing a viewpoint which gives a magnificent vista of the Front Range of the Rockies and Waterton Valley.

The Red Rock Parkway

Red Rock Parkway meanders over rolling prairie and through the Blakiston Valley. It ends at the strikingly coloured rocks and cascades of Red Rock Canyon, a distance of 15km (9 miles). The drive features views of magnificent mountains, including Mt. Blakiston, the park’s highest peak.

The Akamina parkway

This route begins near the Townsite and runs for 16km (10 miles) along the Cameron Valley. Points of interest include the site of western Canada’s first producing oil well, the Oil City site, and scenic Cameron Lake.

Wildlife and Wildflowers

Bear, deer, elk, and bighorn sheep can be seen throughout the park, particularly in prairie areas. Sheep and deer frequent the townsite. Fall is probably the best time for wildlife watching. The larger animals come down from their summer ranges and waterfowl are on their migratory routes through the park.

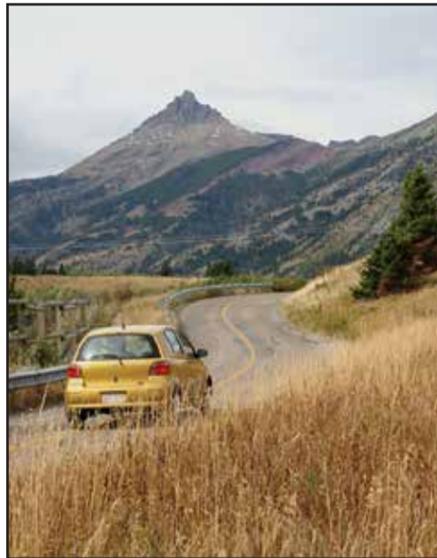
Services and Activities

Lodging

The Aspen Village Inn 1-888-859-8669
 • Bayshore Inn & Convention Centre 1-888 527-9555 • Bear Mountain Motel 1-403-859-2366 • Crandell Mountain Lodge 1-866-859-2288
 • Northland Lodge 1-403-859-2353, off-season 1-403-653-4275 • Prince of Wales Hotel - in Canada phone 1-403-859-2231; in U.S. 1-406 892-2525 • Waterton Glacier Suites 1-866-621-3330 • The Waterton Lakes Resort 1-888-985-6343

Private Campgrounds

• Crooked Creek Campground 1-403-653-1100 • Great Canadian Barn Dance 1-866-626-3407 • Payne Lake Campground 1-888-653-2522 859-2247



Heading into Waterton - Parks Canada photo

Cameron Falls

Located in the community, this picturesque waterfall is created as Cameron Creek falls into Waterton Valley.

The Bison Paddock

The Bison Paddock, near the north entrance to the park off Highway 6, features a small herd of plains bison, maintained to commemorate the larger herds that once roamed freely in this area. The bison can be seen while driving a narrow road through the paddock. Please do not leave your vehicles. The road is not suitable for vehicles with trailers.

The Maskinonge Lake

The park’s diversity of habitats is home to a great variety of birds; over 250 species have been identified in Waterton. The Maskinonge area, located near the park entrance, is particularly rich in bird life.

Wildflowers can be seen in the park at almost any season. In spring and early summer, prairie wildflower displays are particularly rich. In late summer, wildflowers continue to bloom at the higher elevations.

Other Services Include:

• Clothing and gift shops, bookstores, grocery store, movie rentals, liquor stores • a variety of cafes, restaurants, lounges and dining rooms • sporting supplies and hardware • service station • boat tours, bike and boat rentals • hiking tours, a horse riding facility • four churches • cash machines • art galleries • a health and recreation centre, 18-hole golf course, tennis court, ball diamond and playgrounds.

Camping and Hiking

Auto Camping

Waterton’s three campgrounds provide almost 400 campsites.

- The Townsite Campground has 237 sites, including 95 fully-serviced. Fees vary depending on the service provided. Fires permitted in picnic shelter stoves. Most sites are reservable. Call 1-877-737-3783 or visit the website address below and follow the links.
- The Crandell Mountain Campground has 129 semi-serviced sites, and is located 6km up the Red Rock Parkway.
- Belly River Campground, located on the Chief Mountain Highway, has 24 unserviced sites. Reservations can be made in advance for the group sites at Belly River. Call (403) 859-5133 for information.

Backcountry Camping

An overnight wilderness pass is mandatory and available from the Visitor Centre. A per-person fee is charged for those 16 years and older. Passes are issued up to 24 hours in advance on a first-come, first-served basis. Some wilderness sites will be available through advance reservations, according to established guidelines. Call (403) 859-5133. A quota system for wilderness campground use and group size is applied to minimize impact on the land, and maximize your wilderness experience.

Waterton’s nine designated wilderness campgrounds offer dry toilets and surface water supply. Some have facilities for horses.

Hiking the Trails

There are 200km (120 miles) of trails in Waterton Lakes National Park. They range in difficulty from a short stroll to steep treks of several days duration. Trails are provided for a variety of users, including hikers, horse riders, and bicyclists. Watch for information signs at the trail head for the type of use permitted. Trails in Waterton also lead to extensive trail systems in Montana’s Glacier National Park and in British Columbia’s Akamina-Kishenina Provincial Park.



View From the Top - Parks Canada photo

Entrance Fees

(subject to change)

	Daily	Annual	National
Adult	\$7.80	\$39.20	\$67.70
Senior	\$6.80	\$34.30	\$57.90
Youth	\$3.90	\$19.60	\$33.30
Family	\$19.60	\$98.10	\$136.40



Elk - Parks Canada photo



Bighorn Sheep - Parks Canada photo

Park Regulations

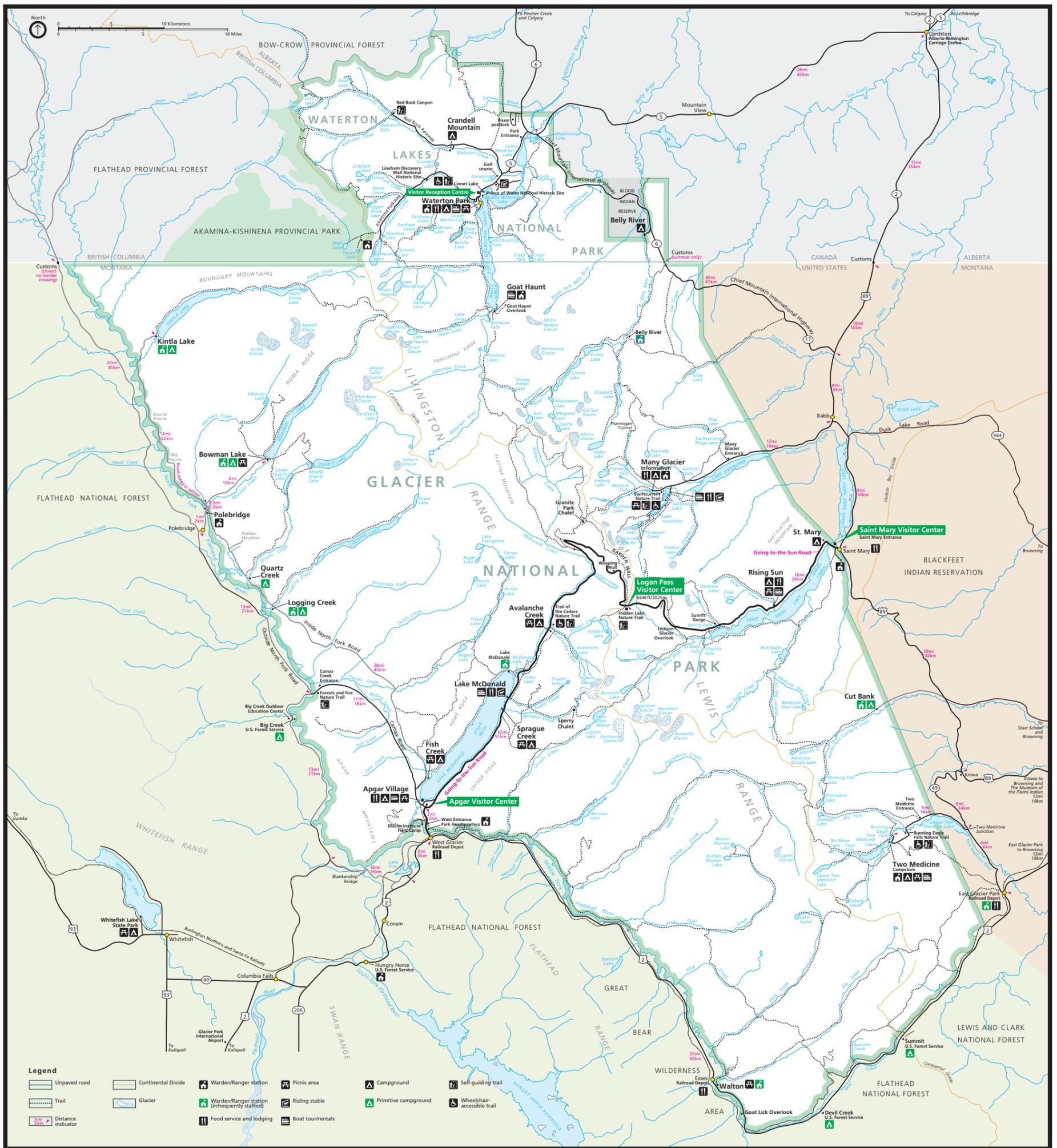
Leave rocks, fossils, horns, antlers, wildflowers, nests, and other natural and historic objects undisturbed so that others may discover and enjoy them. Removal of such objects is subject to fines.

- It is unlawful to feed, entice, or touch park wildlife.
- Pets must remain on a leash at all times while in the park. Pets, on a leash, are allowed on trails in Waterton Lakes National Park.
- Camping is permitted only in designated areas, as marked by signs.
- Collection of dead or downed wood is not allowed.
- A national park fishing permit is required in Canada’s national parks.
- Motorcyclists must wear a helmet.

For Additional Information

the Waterton Lakes Visitor Centre
 Waterton Lakes National Park
 Box 200
 Waterton Park, Alberta T0K 2M0
 Phone 1-403-859-5133

or visit Waterton Lakes National Park online at: www.pc.gc.ca/waterton



What You Need To Know To Cross The Border

All travelers crossing the border must present documents that are Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) compliant. Those documents include:

- U.S. Citizens must present a U.S. Passport, Enhanced Drivers License*, U.S. Passport Card, or NEXUS Card
- U.S. Resident Aliens must present a U.S. Resident Alien Card
- Canadian citizen must present a Canadian Passport, Enhanced Drivers License*, or NEXUS Card
- Citizens from countries other than Canada or the United States must present a valid passport and a current I-94 or an I-94W.

I-94 forms are available at the Port of Entry for \$6.00 U.S. currency and all major credit cards are accepted. Canadian currency is not accepted.

* For a list of States and Provinces who currently issue Enhanced Drivers Licenses, please visit www.getyouhome.gov

Special restrictions apply when crossing the border with pets, defensive sprays, alcohol, firewood, and purchases. All firearms must be declared. For more information on crossing from the USA to Canada, call 1-800-320-0063; and if crossing from Canada to the USA, call 1-406-889-3865.

Travel To, From, and Through Goat Haunt

Travel between Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada and the Goat Haunt Ranger Station, either by boat or by foot on the Waterton Lake Trail, will require an official government issued photo identification card for U.S. or Canadian citizens or permanent residents. All others must carry a valid passport.

Persons seeking to travel beyond the Goat Haunt Ranger Station into the United States must present documents that are Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative compliant.

The Goat Haunt Port of Entry will operate between 10:30 a.m., and 5:00 p.m. No entry into the United States past the Goat Haunt Ranger Station will be authorized outside of the port's hours of operation. Hikers traveling north into Canada from the United States are required to contact the Chief Mountain Port of Entry upon their arrival at the Waterton townsite. Information on contacting the Port of Entry is available at the Waterton Station of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Border Crossing Dates and Times

Times listed are the schedule that has been followed in the recent past. They are subject to change and travelers should check to be sure about crossing times.

- **Roosville** **open 24 hours** west of the park on Highway 93, north of Whitefish, MT and south of Fernie, B.C.
- **Piegan/Carway** **7 a.m. to 11p.m.** east of the park at the joining of U.S. Highway 89 with Alberta Highway 2
- **Chief Mountain**
 5/15 to 5/31 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
 6/1 to 9/1 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
 9/2 to 9/30 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
 October 1 closed for season